The New-York Times.

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KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Action of the Legislature—Disagreement of the two Houses.

Temper of the People.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LAWRENCE, Tuesday, Feb. 9, 1858.

The news of President BUCHANAN'S Message reached us last night, and, as might have been expected, the most violent expressions of indignation seemed to fall from every tongue. He has repeated the oft-told scandal and insult against our people, and tells us we are as much under the dominion of Slavery as is Georgia or South Carolina. It is much easier brandishing such a statement than proving it.

The Legislature made good use of their time yesterday, and last evening, after a heated debate of several hours, the following bill passed the House by a vote of 35 to 3.

AN ACT DEFINING CERTAIN CRIMES HEREIN SPECIFIED, AND AFFIXING PENALTIES THERETO.

Whereas, a number of persons, pretending to act by authority of the people of Kansas, assembled in the town of Lecompton in November last, and proceeded to frame what they term a Constitution for the State of Kansas, under which an election was held on the fourth day of January last, for State officers; and

Whereas, one JOHN CALHOUN, the President of said pretended Constitutional Convention, claims to have authority, in a certain contingency, to declare by proclamation the aforesaid pretended Constitution to be the Constitution of the State of Kansas, and the persons purporting to have been elected on the 4th of January last, to be the lawful officers of Government for the people of Kansas; and,

Whereas, the aforesaid pretended Convention possessed no authority whatever from the people of Kansas, but was an irresponsible assembly, engaged in a conspiracy against the rights and liberties of the people; therefore,

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Kansas:

SECTION 1. That if any individual claiming to have authority from the Convention which assembled at Lecompton in November last, to make a Constitution for the State of Kansas, *shall publish, in the shape of an official proclamation, any declaration to the* effect that the Constitution made by said Convention is the Constitution of the State of Kansas, or shall *call on any person or persons to act as officers* under said Constitution, or shall offer, or pretend to, or, in fact, commission any person claiming to be Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary, Auditor, and Treasurer of State under said Constitution, or claiming to be elected to either House of the Legislative Assembly, or a member to Congress, under said Constitution, shall assume the duties of any or either of said offices under said Constitution, or if any person or persons shall attempt in any manner whatever, to give effect to the Government under said Constitution, within this Territory, such person or persons, officer or officers, *shall be deemed guilty of felony, and upon conviction thereof, in any court of competent jurisdiction, shall suffer death.* And this act to be in force from and after its passage.

This bill was prepared by Hon. G. W. DEITZLER, and adopted without amendment. For once, there is no buncombe in the action of a Free-State Assembly in Kansas. Its tone is strong, and strong hearts are behind it. The bill providing for a new Constitutional Convention has passed. RANDOLPH.

LAWRENCE, Wednesday, Feb. 10, 1858.

Yesterday the House bill declaring certain acts felony, which I sent you by last mail, was under consideration in the Council. An amendment was offered, providing that Governor ROBINSON should commence correspondence with the Governors of the Free States immediately, relative to securing aid from them in case the Lecompton Constitution should be received by Congress, and appropriating one-half a million of dollars for that object, but the amendment was lost. The bill was then put on its final passage, and *lost by seven to four*. By way of substitution, in part, Mr. LEARNED then offered the following concurrent resolutions:

Whereas, JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States, in a late message accompanying the so-called Lecompton Constitution to Congress urging upon that body the acceptance by them of that instrument as the Organic law for the State of Kansas; and

Whereas, That instrument was conceived in the brain of maddened folly—born in corruption and matured by the hand of partisan iniquity; and

Whereas, The unwarrantable attempt of the chief official of a great nation to force upon an unoffending people an inquisitorial political engine like this, is without parallel in the history of Executive infamy, and the acceptance by Congress of that instrument is in opposition to and in defiance of the often-expressed will of the people of this Territory, and in opposition to and defiance of the intelligence and moral sense of the country; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the consummation of the villainous scheme of the admission of the Lecompton Constitution, in accordance with the President's Message already promulgated, would be, in our opinion—as we believe it is *intended*—a declaration of a war of extermination, not only against the free people of the Territory, but against the free people and the free sense of the people of the whole country.

Resolved, That in the event of such admission, we, in behalf of the people of the Territory, as reflecting their fixed and unalterable determination upon this subject, will view the same as a declaration of war, and relying upon the justice of our cause and the united strength of those who are bound to us by their sympathies and interest, both East and West, *we will go into the fight*, despite the disparity of our position for extermination or success.

After an animated debate that lasted till nearly midnight, they were unanimously adopted. Some voted for them because they went further than the bill—others because they didn't go as far. If this had been the first time resolutions had ever been adopted and sent abroad from Kansas, the effect might be well enough, but as it is, they have become common-place, and a solemn enactment would carry far more power and authority with it.

If the people of Kansas could be permitted to legislate, they would not hesitate an hour in passing the bill that went through the House so unanimously the day previous, but the Council takes "the responsibility" of thwarting their desires, and will return to their homes on Friday next, with the unenviable reputation of having faithfully represented the Hunker wing of the Free-State Party.

To-day, the State (Topeka) Legislature will meet at this place as per adjournment, but they are not intending to remain in session but a few days. A code has been prepared during the recess that can be adopted without modifiuation or debate.

The weather is cold, and this morning the thermometer was near zero. RANDOLPH.

Popular Turbulence and Disorder—Alleged Outrage.

From the St. Louis Republican, (Pro-Slavery.)

KICKAPOO, K. T., Monday, Feb. 8, 1858.

A letter just received from Lecompton states that DIFFENDORF has been discharged by the investigating Committee, and is now in that city on private business. The same authority also reports that Governor DENVER has issued a requisition upon the Governors of three States, for the person of JACK HENDERSON, on the charge of his complication in election frauds. How much truth there is in the latter report I do not pretend to say. In ordinary times I should be disposed to give it a deaf ear; but such improbable things have lately come to pass, that my incredulity has entirely departed, and I am ready to receive with comparative credence, even Munchausen monstrosities.

The Investigating Committee are still in active occupation, and are sending far and near for those persons upon whom suspicion rests. COWELL was here to-night, in search of citizens of this town who are under the implication, if not positive accusation, of political guilt; but the most obnoxious were in Weston, and he returned without captives.

Captain MARTIN, and other officers and prominent members of the Kickapoo Rangers, have taken up their temporary residence in Missouri. It is known by their friends to be a sensible discretion, and no feeling of fear, that dictated the movement. No degree of bravery can ward off midnight assassination, and such has been threatened them. In daylight they will meet their enemies, five to one, as I have seen them ready to do, but they are not willing, under the present state of affairs, to run the chances of being overpowered by superior numbers, unawares, and butchered in the presence of their wives and children.

The destruction of PAT LAUGHLIN'S property, a week ago, in Doniphan, it was thought would appease—for a brief period, at least—the vindictive feeling which has raged amongst the followers of LANE against the Pro-Slavery citizens of that place; but, on last Saturday night, 6th inst., at 12 o'clock, there was a repetition of the scene, only with increased exacerbation.

A party, led by CHARLES LENHART, a notorious Free-State leader in the guerrilla wars of Kansas, went to the office of Mr. BOYD, a lawyer—and the same who was about to fight a duel last Summer with General MITCHELL—and calling BOYD to the door, fired a gun at him and ran him out the back way, shooting at him as he went; and then burned his office, books and papers into ashes.

DR. DAVIS, a Virginian, from Charlestown, Jefferson County, roomed with Mr. BOYD, who is a South Carolinian, and his library and medicines were also burned. The Doctor fortunately was away. He and BOYD, and BOB KELLY, and PAT LAUGHLIN and LYNCH, (whose first name I have forgotten,) have been obliged to leave the Territory, and take refuge in St. Joseph.

The excitement, consequent upon these outrages, is increasing daily. Kansas is in a most unfortunate condition. There seems to be no law in the Territory; no accountability for offences, no punishment for crime. There are many excellent men in the Free-State Party, who denounce these things as most intolerable, but who possess no power to prevent them.

It is now 9½ o'clock at night, and a messenger has just come in to say that COWELL is returning with a posse of one hundred and fifty men. Lieuts. FOLLET and HAZZARD have ranged their troops around the Land Office, and are prepared to defend it to the death; the citizens are stirring about with some anxiety; Gen. WHITFIELD is at his post, and we are prepared for any emergency.

Half past 10 o'clock, I suspended for an hour, to be able to give you the *dénoument* of the tragedy that seemed impending. Gen. WHITFIELD, Gov. WOODSON, and other gentlemen, assembled in my office. BROWN, MERCHANT and others, for whom COWELL was said to be in search, organized themselves into a defensive band and swore they would not be taken—that they would sooner die in their tracks than fall into the hands of the Abolitionists. They were thoroughly prepared for battle, and had Mr. COWELL came on, there would have been a most bloody and mortal conflict.

The sky, which had been all the day nubiferous, begun, half an hour ago, to pour down snow flakes in such density as to shut out the reach of vision beyond a nose length, the wind came from the North in fitful, chilling gusts, and the elements, appearing to conspire against COWELL, met him in a beating, overwhelming storm and drove him back. A scout gave information that he was retiring.

IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Black Warrior—Settlement of Hispano-Mexican Quarrel.

The Slave-Trade—A Bold Murder—Difference between Commodore Paulding and the Consul General at Havana—Carnival Festivities.

The U. S. Mail Steamer *Black Warrior*, J. W SMITH, Commander, from New-Orleans 12th inst., and Havana 15th, arrived on Saturday evening, having encountered strong head winds and seas the entire run from Havana.

Two cargoes of negroes have been landed since last advices. The American ships *Kate Hooper* and *Challenge* had arrived with cargoes of coolies. They landed 1,236 at Havana; 313 had died on the voyage.

Business throughout the island had improved, and sugars have advanced. Stock, 68,000 boxes. Exchange on New-York ⅛ to 1 per cent. premium. London 14 to 14⅛ per cent. premium.

Feb. 19, at 2 P. M., 60 miles East of Cape Henry, spoke ship *Bay State*, from New-Orleans for Boston. She had been in collision with an unknown ship off Cape Hatteras on the night of the 12th inst., losing bowsprit, foremast, mizzentopmast, and had her bows badly stove. She was running for Norfolk with a fair wind.

The *Warrior* brings among her passengers from Havana, Hon. JAS. P. HENDERSON, U. S. Senator for Texas. General HENDERSON has been spending a month on the island for the benefit of his health which has been very much benefited by his stay in the island.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Thursday, Feb. 14, 1858.

The Spanish and Mexican difficulties have been peaceably settled at last. General CONCHA has received official information to that effect. The documents arrived in the last English packet. The three Generals sent out here last Summer to take command of the Spanish troops will return to Spain next month with a part of the squadron. So far, the only vessel that has received orders to get ready is the steamer *Isabel Segunda*, but I understand that two or three more will be sent back. It is needless to paint the exultation of the Spanish officials at this unexpected turn of affairs, by which they get all they had asked without any of the risks attending a war with Mexico. Like all cowards, as soon as the danger is past, they commence to boast, and ascribe to superior diplomacy and a defiant attitude what is merely an intrigue with a venal General who has sold his country to foreign influence for the paltry assistance offered him to sustain his military despotism. The knighting of General CONCHA will, I suppose, be the last episode of this ludicrous affair.

A bold murder was committed on the person of Monsieur DUBECY, a French engineer, about a week ago, which surpasses in villainy all previous outlawry. He was the administrator of all the sugar estates purchased by the "Credito Mobiliario," and at the time of his death was on a professional visit to the San Martin estate. The circumstances are as follows: An individual called at the house about dusk, and asked for DUBECY. He was eating at the time, but went out immediately to see who was his visitor. The assassin, who was mounted on a good horse, approached the portico and shot him through the breast. Before expiring he told the bystanders that his enemies had had their revenge. The assassin escaped, and though great efforts have been made to find him out, so far nothing has been elicited that will lead to his detection. Several arrests have been made of persons that stand high in public opinion, who are suspected of knowing more about this bloody affair than they ought to know. His remains were brought to Havana, and buried by the French Benevolent Society.

Commodore PAULDING left us on the 9th, and before this reaches you, will have shown himself on Pennsylvania-avenue. On leaving our port he lowered his flag to the Spanish Admiral, which was duly reciprocated by the fleet. The last strains of the *Wabash's* band that reached our ear was "Home, sweet home." I understand that there was some difficulty between him and our Consul-General, growing out of a gross neglect on the part of the Captain of the *Wabash*, in saluting the Consul-General when he visited the ship in his official capacity. So far as I have heard, the Consul has advantage over PAULDING and his officers in point of courtesy and politeness, and I think that the officers of the *Wabash* have been guilty of a gross neglect. It is painful to witness these little disagreements among Government officers in a foreign country. Great sympathy is manifested here for the treatment experienced by Commodore PAULDING for his summary disbanding of WALKER'S men. I guess that the American people, however, will see that he is not unfairly treated.

The *Kate Hooper* and her companion have both arrived with about twelve hundred Chinese laborers, all in good health. The business has slackened for some time past, owing to the war in China,

Yesterday being Carnival, we had the usual turnout of the few remaining fools in our country, who try hard to keep up the custom of parading the streets in masks. It is gratifying, however, to see that the number is decreasing annually. The Bolsa has been hired out for a ball-room. This is about the best thing they could do with the building, as the public of Havana are not used to stock-jobbing houses. I understand that the Company have tried to rescind their lease with the owner of the house, but he has refused to let them off.

The opera continues drawing large houses, and the excitement about the Prima Donnas is unabated. Miss RAMOS was also crowned and *fêted* on her benefit night by her admirers. MAX will certainly regret to leave a community that can be so easily humbugged.

Political Items.

The Democrats have a majority of one in the Onondaga Board of Supervisors this year.

Jefferson County has elected 17 Republican to 4 Democratic and 1 American, in the Board of Supervisors.

Cortland County gives a Republican majority for Supervisors.

In Daleware County there is a tie: 8 Republicans and 8 Democrats in the Board.

The Tennessee Legislature has requested Senator BELL to resign his seat in Congress, in consequence of his action on the Kansas question. The Representatives of the State are also desired to vote for Lecompton.

JOHN C. HAINES, Esq., has been nominated for Mayor by the Republicans of Chicago. Hon. JOHN WENTWORTH, the present Republican Mayor, seems not to have been a candidate.

Obituary.

Mr. Elijah Fletcher, a native of Vermont, but a journalist in Virginia for the past 20 years, died last week near Amherst C. H., Va. He was formerly editor of the Lynchburg *Virginian*.

Mrs. Winnie Lannister died at Jacksonville, Fla., on the 28th ult., aged 130 years. She was a native of North Carolina, and was married in the colony many years before the Revolution.

Alpheus Baker, a classmate of Daniel Webster at Darmouth College, died lately in Columbus, Ga., in his 87th year.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 45 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

Trouble among Naval Officers—Test of Firearms—Reported Duel between Messrs. Cullom and Clay, &c.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 20.

This morning ex-Lieutenant A. C. RHIND posted Commander BOUTWELL as a liar and a coward, near the Navy Department. It is understood that the difficulty between them originated several years ago on the Pacific, but was recently renewed before the Naval Court of Inquiry.

WM. CALDWELL has been reappointed Postmaster of Cambridge, Mass. No other Massachusetts appointments were made yesterday.

A personal difficulty between Hon. Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky, son of HENRY CLAY, and Mr. CULLOM, late Clerk of the House of Representatives, resulted in a regular fist fight between these gentlemen, at Brown's Hotel, to-day. It appears that Mr. CLAY and Mr. CULLOM were drinking at the bar of Brown's Hotel, when CULLOM proposed as a toast, "The illustrious sire of a degenerate son," at which Mr. CLAY naturally felt and expressed himself indignant, when CULLOM struck him.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 21.

The Anti-Lecompton Democrats in Congress have abandoned the design of publishing an address to the country.

In view of the approaching campaign against the Mormons, the Secretary at War recently convened a Board consisting of General HARNEY, Lieut. Col. JOHNSTON, Major BELL, Colonel MAY, and Lieut. Col. HARDEE, to test the efficiency of Colt's pistol carbine and Colt's pistol with the breech attachment. The Board have pronounced these arms superior for cavalry service to any others with which they are acquainted. They recommend the adoption of the latter, dispensing with the swivels attached to it, and requiring it to be sighted for one, two and three hundred yards, and that each trooper be furnished with two for immediate service.

From six to seven hundred persons sailed in the extra boat for Richmond to-day.

Rumors of a hostile meeting of Messrs. CLAY and CULLOM, resulting in a fatal wound to the latter, have circulated all day, but it is believed that, up to the present time, they have had no meeting. Both parties are absent, and their friends are eagerly endeavoring to adjust the affair.

The affairs of HARNEY, and SUMNER, and RHIND, and BOUTWELL are undeveloped.

Gen. Harney and the Mormons—Increase of the Army—The Patent Laws, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858.

The published statement that General HARNEY is going to the Pacific to take command of an expedition against the Mormons is erroneous. The War Department has no plans at present for the conduct of a campaign from the Pacific side; and if it had, it is not likely that HARNEY would be sent out to supersede his superior officer, Gen. CLARKE.

The Administration despairs of getting an additional force for the Utah War, and arrangements are rapidly maturing to send out such reinforcements as can be supplied from the present force.

The 7th Infantry is to be reinforced at once by recruits, and then march from Fort Jefferson to Fort Leavenworth. Whether they will be ordered thence to Utah depends upon the President's decision, whether the Mormon rebels or the people of Kansas shall seem most deserving of military subjection.

The President, however, is not blind to the fact that if the present force in Utah should be overwhelmed by the Mormons, he will be held responsible for the catastrophe. He foresees that the country will not accept for apology, the excuse that Congress would not increase the Army, so long as the fact is patent that the Executive keeps a large regular force in Kansas, in the anticipation that the people there may exercise the popular right of revolution against tyranny and oppression.

Some months ago, in stating the facts of the difficulty between Colonel SUMNER and Assistant Inspector-General DEAS, I noted the fact that difficulty existed between the Colonel and General HARNEY. This, though smothered for awhile by military etiquette, has broken out at last in a challenge from Colonel SUMNER to General HARNEY, to meet him on the "field of honor." The General, instead of accepting the invitation, made the matter the basis of charges which he preferred against SUMNER. The latter denounced him for thus screening himself behind his official position, and thus the mattar rests. In Army circles, where SUMNER is a great favorite, the sentiment is decidedly against HARNEY, and it would not be surprising if his refusal to meet the Colonel subjects him, in the future, to slights from brother officers to which he can hardly submit in silence.

All the announcements of the ratification of the Irisarri Treaty by the Government of Nicaragua are believed to be unfounded. Certain it is that the State Department has received no intelligence of that result up to the present time. Besides, private letters from the gentleman who carried out the instrument, and who was to return with it at the earliest date if it should be ratified, make no mention of any action upon it having been attempted yet by the Government of Nicaragua. The next steamer from Panama, however, will bring us particulars.

All the information I can gather satisfies me that the Treaty never will return to the United States at all, except it should come in a shape very different from that in which its negotiators left it; but if it does come back and is sent to the Senate, it will be amended in several very important particulars. In no event can it go into effect in a shape protecting or even permitting the monopoly which JOSEPH L. WHITE & Co. think they have secured under it. If the United States binds itself to the protection of the Transit, it will be upon the condition that it shall open to free competition in the broadest sense. I still believe, however, that the Convention will absolutely fail.

A good deal of curiosity is manifested to know what business it is, in connection with the $87,000 Tariff Corruption Investigation which brings B. F. BUTLER, of Lowell, Mass., to Washington. He was not supœnaed as a witness, although I believe he has been before the Committee since his arrival. I think his objects in coming here are two-fold; first to ascertain whether, as attorney for the Bay State Mills Company, he can find ground to bring civil suit against J. W. WOLCOTT to recover any portion of that $58,000; and, second, to lay wires for the reappointment of his brother-in-law, HILDRETH, as Postmaster at Lowell, whose commission is about to expire.

The job printers of Washington are among the actual sufferers by the Kansas excitement. In former years, Northern Democrats, representing as they generally do large reading constituencies, have been in the habit of ordering immense quantities of speeches and documents to send to their districts for political effect. This Winter, however, those of them who support Lecompton, have been able to find nothing whatever that is safe to send, and as a consequence they *order* nothing. The President's Message, and pretty much every speech made in Congress this year, no matter by whom, is calculated to make converts to the opposition,—and the Lecomptonites could better afford to pay for their suppression than for their circulation. S.

Illness of Judge Kane.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Feb. 20.

Judge KANE has been dangerously ill of inflammation of the lungs, but is better this morning.

Bloodless Affray in Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, Feb. 21.

A rencounter occurred at Parker's Hotel here this afternoon, the facts stated being as follows: A Mr. L. D. MERRILL, of this city, made a violent assault upon Mr. F. BIRGE, of New-York, the former spitting in the latter's face, etc. Mr. BIRGE, after retiring to his room, again made his appearance and called Mr. MERRILL to account for the insult. A collision immediately took place, during which Mr. BIRGE discharged a pistol at Mr. MERRILL, but without effect. They were separated, and both parties are now under arrest

NEWS FROM SALT LAKE.

Two Weeks Later from the Utah Expedition—The Mormons Preparing for Resistance—Intense Cold, &c.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Feb. 20.

The Independence correspondent of the *Republican*, under date of the 16th inst., says that the Salt Lake mail arrived there last night. Conductor DENVER reports the snow from one to six feet deep on the mountains, and the weather intensely cold. He left Camp Scott Jan. 1, and the troops there were in good spirits, earnestly wishing to make a descent on Salt Lake City. From Mormon prisoners and straggling Utah Indians, Col. JOHNSTON was well advised of the movements of the Saints, who were making active preparations to continue their resistance to the troops in the Spring. Their municipal regulations were very stringent, and they looked with suspicion upon every body the least inclined to favor the action of the U. S. Government. Gov. CUMMING was performing the duties of his office as far as he was able. The outward-bound mails were making good progress, and the many Indians whom they met manifested friendly feeling.

DREADFUL DISASTER IN ST. LOUIS.

The Pacific Hotel Burnt—Twenty-nine Persons Killed, Six Seriously Injured, and Forty or Fifty Missing.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Feb. 20.

The Pacific Hotel, in this place, was burned at 3 o'clock this morning. Eight or ten persons were killed, and many others seriously injured, by jumping from the windows. It is at present impossible to ascertain the names of the killed and wounded.

EIGHT O'CLOCK, P. M.

The burning of the Pacific Hotel proves a much more terrible calamity than was reported this morning. About one hundred persons were in the house when the fire broke out, forty or fifty of whom are missing.

The following are the names of the persons known to be killed, so far:

Messrs. Bruce, McKnite, Buckheart. Wurst, Paul, Sterrett, Mrs. Jenny Jones and child—all of St. Louis.

Mr. Johnson, of Chicago.

Henry Rochester and J. H. Hart Strong, of Rochester, N. Y.

Mr. Wm. Saunders, Mr. Taylor, Geo. Crane, and Miss Jones—residence unknown.

Charles Davis.

Wm. Cunningham, of the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad.

Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard.

Also nine persons in one room, whose names are unknown, and a negro boy.

The following are seriously injured:—

James F. Geary, reporter of the St. Louis *Leader*.

Elhew Hayes, of New-York.

Jonathan Jones, Mr. Towns, Wm. Turner, and

Mr. Sharpe, watchman of the house.

The fire caught in the drug-store under the hotel, and spread so rapidl y that the stairways were enveloped in flames before the inmates could be roused. All egress was thus cut off except through the windows. Many leaped from the third story, and were horribly mangled or instantly killed, and many more were unable even to reach the windows, and were burned to death in their own rooms. Several more bodies are supposed to be in the ruins, and hundreds of excited men are energetically engaged in removing the rubbish and searching for them.

The wounded were promptly taken charge of by their friends, or sent to the hospital, where their injuries were immediately attended to. Several of the wounded cannot possibly recover. The loss of property is upwards of $50,000.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION OF GAS.

A Church in Cincinnati Destroyed—Eight or Ten Persons Seriously Injured.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Feb. 20.

Last evening, about 7 o'clock, the Methodist Protestant Church, on Sixth-street, near Race, was partly destroyed by the explosion of defective gas-pipes. At the hour mentioned some fifteen persons were assembled in the basement for meetings, when a strong odor was perceived, and an effort made to discover the leakage. A light was applied to the metre when the blaze burst forth, but was extinguished by a bucket of water. Quiet was almost restored, when the explosion took place, tearing up the floor, shattering the walls, and making a wreck of the basement. More than half the pews in the church were torn up, windows were blown up, and portions of the floor blown as high as the ceiling. Doors were forced from the hinges and blown into the street. The explosion was heard at a distance of half a mile. The windows of many buildings in the vicinity were destroyed, eight or ten persons were severely wounded, and two or three of them are not expected to survive.

Burning of the Ship Diamond State.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Feb. 20.

The Ship *Diamond State*, formerly called the *James Ray*, took fire during the night and is still burning. It is supposed to be a total loss. The ship lies aground near the West Jersey ferry landing, Camden. She was built in Wilmington, Del., is valued at $16,000, owned by STETSON & Co., and is fully insured.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Feb. 20—4½ P. M.

The *Diamond State* has become a total loss. The fire originated in the hold while the watchman was asleep. The ship was in ballast, laid up in ordinary, and is insured for about $50,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Feb. 21.

The ship *Diamond State* continued burning all yesterday and last night, and has become a total loss.

The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 21.

The Southern mail from all points as late as due, has been received, but the papers contain no news of importance.

Snow fell in Upperville, Fauquier Co., Va., yesterday, to the depth of one foot.

Sentence of a Murderer.

DANVILLE, Penn., Saturday, Feb. 20.

WILLIAM J. CLARKE has been sentenced to death for the murder of his wife.

The trial of Mrs. TWIGGS for the murder of her husband has been postponed till May next.

The James Adger at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Feb. 20,

The U. S. M. Steamship *James Adger*, Capt. S. C. TURNER, from New-York, arrived here at 8 o'clock this morning.

Celebration of Washington's Birthday in Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, Feb. 21.

The anniversary of Washington's Birthday being made a legal holiday by act of the Legislature, it will be observed to-morrow by the closing of the Banks, city offices, and a general suspension of business. Several Military Companies will parade.

Depredations of Indians.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Feb. 20.

The *Republican* learns from private sources that the Fenea Indians have been committing depredations on the property, wounding the cattle, and threatening the lives of the citizens of Nebraska City, near Fort Randall. Major DAY had sent Captain DAVIDSON, with three Companies to quell the disturbances.

The Mails, Travel, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Feb. 21.

Notwithstanding the severity of the snow-storm, there has been no detention of mails, pasengers or freight between New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Pittsburg, all trains arriving and departing regularly.

BOSTON, Sunday, Feb. 21.

The Stonington steamboat train arrived here at 7 o'clock this morning.

The Brig Annie Tyng Condemned.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, Feb. 20.

The brig *Annie Tyng*, from Maine, which stranded at St. John's Beach, on the 14th inst., has been condemned.

Capture of a Notorious Burglar.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Feb. 20.

The notorious burglar, Captain GREEN, alias JAMES GALLAGHER, was arrested last night when robbing the warehouse of P. SAUERWEIN & SON. Over $300 in coin was found in his possession.

Burning of the Court House at Bell Air, Md.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Feb. 20.

The Court House in Bell Air, Harford county, Maryland, was nearly destroyed by an accidental fire last night. Many of the records were destroyed. There was no insurance on the property.

Murder at New-Providence, Tenn.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Feb. 20.

At New-Providence, Tenn., last night, JOSEPH H HARRIS, tobacconist, was murdered by one of his negroes. Subsequently a mob took the negro and hung him.

The Ohio River.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Feb. 20.

The Ohio River is falling slowly.

Personal.

On the evening before the death of Lablache, he received as usual, and many friends were present; he enjoyed his game of "scopa," a Neapolitan game of cards, and requested a friend to play the piano whilst he hummed the tune. Nothing, indeed, seemed to indicate the immediate approach of death, though he had long been in a feeble state. He leaves behind him 600,900 ducats, and in his house in Paris he possessed presents amounting to 60,000 ducats.

The citizens of Philadelphia have presented a handsome service of silver plate to the wife of Wm. B. Mann, Esq., District-Attorney, as a mark of approbation for Mr. M.'s efforts to detect and expose the frauds on the ballot-boxes at the City Election of October, 1856. The presentation was made on Friday last; an original song was sung, and there was a good time generally. The value of the plate is $1,100.

A New-York letter to the Boston *Transcript* says: "A son of General John A. Dix has opened a studio and commenced the life of an artist in earnest. His taste is legitimate, for his father has been a lover of art and a patron of our native painters. His own collection has many rare works. Charles Dix has an obvious talent for marine views."

General HAVELOCK has left valuable papers more or less autobiographical; papers descriptive of his feelings as a religious man engaged in war, of his mode of dealing with his troops, and of his relations to great officials. These papers are in good hands.

A lad who ran away from his mother in Cleveland, Ohio, nine years ago, has just turned up in California, wealthy, the owner of a valuable *ranche* near Humboldt. The mother had given him up for dead, and was so rejoiced at again hearing from him that she fainted. The son joined her at Cleveland last week.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Advertiser* says it has been discovered that Prince Luitpold, of Bavaria, is the dastard who has amused himself by cutting the tresses from the heads of young girls in Munich.

Professor James Hall, the New-York geologist, is busily engaged in the preparation of his work on the geology of Iowa, undertaken by order of the Legislature of that State.

A boy of 14 years has been taken in charge by some charitable people in Chicago, after working his way to that place from this State, where he was unable to find employment.

Dr. John E. Taylor, late Superintendent of the New-Hampshire Insane Asylum, has been appointed Superintendent and Physician to the McLean Hospital, made vacant by the death of Dr. Chauncey Booth.

Mr. Alpheus Hardy, of Boston, has offered three prizes, ranging from $20 to $50, for the best extemporaneous speaking among the students in the junior class at Amherst.

Mr. Rembrandt Peale, the distinguished artist, arrived in town on Friday. On his 80th birth-night (to-night) he is to read a paper on "Washington and his Portraits" before the Historical Society.

Dr. Lydia Sayer Hasbrouck, who edits the *Sibyl*, at Middletown, declares that presently she may find editing a paper, housekeeping, baby-tending, cooking and washing, a little more than she can attend to.

Prof. Agassiz is in Florida, on a tour of recreation. Dr. Solger during his absence is giving ethnological and historical lectures at his school in Cambridge.

A Scotchman, Mr. Walter Simpson, has published in England a "History of the Gipsies," one chapter of which is devoted to an attempt to prove John Bunyan a Gipsy.

Mrs. Fanny Kemble has leased the Haggerty Mansion at Lenox, Mass., for her Summer residence, relinquishing to a worthy artist the cottage she formerly occupied.

The ladies of the Mount Vernon Association have arranged to present to Mr. Everett, on the occasion of his address in Richmond, the cane used by Gen. Washington.

A clergyman in Southfield, Mass., had a model donation visit last week. His people put on his table an evergreen tree, and hung its brances with gold eagles.

Dr. Wynne has closed a course of lectures at the Smithsonian Institution, on the duration of life as affected by occupation.

It is announced that Prince Adalbert, of the House of Bavaria, has made up his mind to leave the Latin for the Greek Church.

The Boston *Transcript* says a music house in that city has paid $1,200 to Mr. Geo. F. Root for the copyright of the little song of "Rosa Lee."

A mechanic, in straitened circumstances, at Chicago, has just fallen heir to a fortune of $200,000 by the decease of a relative in Australia.

The clergy are warned, in the religious papers, against the deceptions of professional beggars, who get up pitiful stories.

Mr. R. H. Cullum, resident Canal Engineer at Buffalo, has been acquitted of the charges preferred by T. D. Barton, and is reinstated in office.

Geo. D. Prentice, of the Louisville *Journal*, is lecturing in Virginia.

The Tennessee House has refused to invite General Walker to address the members.

Mrs. Farren, *tragédienne*, has made a star engagement at the Arch-street Theatre in Philadelphia.

Mr. W. G. Dix is lecturing in Louisville on the "Andes and the Spanish Power in America."

BRUTAL MURDER AT BUSKIRK'S BRIDGE.—On the 16th inst., between the villages of Eagle Bridge and Buskirk's Bridge, N. Y., two men named WALLIS, aged 20 years, and MCENTER, aged 50, (Irishmen,) were passing the evening together carousing in a saloon. The elder of the two was known to have $20 in bank bills, and was prevailed upon by WALLIS to accompany him to his home and pass the night with him. After being escorted about 20 rods by WALLIS and another Irishman named HAYS, it was finally agreed that he could navigate sufficiently well to proceed alone with WALLIS to his proffered quarters. The road along which they were to pass was one quite unfrequented. After passing about three-quarters of a mile, young WALLIS, (it is supposed,) turned upon his companion and knocked him down, and finished him with a round stick of cord-wood, proceeded to rifle his pockets of their contents and then deliberately rolled him out of the road and left for home. In about half an hour a gentleman passing along the same road discovered the body; and went for assistance. Officer RANDALL was dispatched in pursuit of WALLIS, and found him at home in bed. Coroner SHERMAN summoned a Jury and proceeded to hold an inquest.

BRITISH SHIP-LETTER POSTAGE.—We are requested to state that the British rate of postage upon letters dispatched from or brought to any port in the United Kingdom by a private ship, whether steamer or sailing vessel, has been reduced to a uniform rate of six pence (12 cents) the half ounce. All letters therefore, mailed in the United States, and transmitted to Great Britain for conveyance thence by *private ship* to any British colony or foreign country beyond sea, must be prepaid 33 cents the single rate of half ounce or under.—*Union.*

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

The Refugee Question in the British Parliament.

Sharp Discussion Between Lord Palmerston and Mr. Roebuck.

THE NEW PENAL LAWS OF NAPOLEON III.

Further Reduction in the Bank of England's Rate of Discount.

COTTON FIRM—BREADSTUFFS DULL.

CONSOLS—NINETY-SIX.

The Royal Mail steamship *Africa*, which sailed from Liverpool at about 1 o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday, the 6th of February, arrived at her dock in Jersey City at an early hour yesterday morning.

The *Africa*, on the 12th inst., lat. 47° 40′ N., long. 36° W., exchanged signals with the Hamburg ship *Andorinha Secunda*, bound east; 19th, at 3½ P. M., exchanged signals with steamship *City of Baltimore*, bound east.

The ship *John Bright*, which left New-York on the 19th of January, arrived at Liverpool on the 5th of February—thus making the passage in seventeen days. The ship *Plutarch* also arrived out from New-York in nineteen days.

The London Money Market continued to grow easier, and on the 4th of February the Bank of England further reduced its rate of discount from 4 to 3½ per cent. The announcement caused a slight rise in the funds. The joint stock banks and discount houses generally had made no alteration in their rates in their allowance.

Notwithstanding the low rates of discount, the *Times* considers there is no immediate danger of any undue inflation—the evil being rather on the other side. It says: "The distrust from the recent panic is such, both with regard to mercantile transactions and the management of public companies, that the public are disposed to hold aloof from everything."

On the 5th the funds were quite buoyant, and Consols closed at 96 for money, and 96⅛ to 96¼ for account.

The West India mail steamer arrived at Southampton with $2,223,800 in specie.

The Bank returns show a further increase in the bullion of $394,972.

The British Parliament reassembled on the 4th of February.

In the House of Lords, on the 4th, a general debate took place, in the course of which Lord DERBY, after referring to the still threatening state of affairs in India, spoke at some length upon the recent attempt on the life of the Emperor NAPOLEON, and hoped Government would take early steps for disabusing the minds of the French people as to refugees in England. Earl GRANVILLE replied that notice had already been given in the House of Commons of a measure which he had no doubt would meet the question of the residence of political refugees in England with safety to the lives of foreign sovereigns.

In the House of Commons Lord PALMERSTON gave notice of a vote of thanks to the army in India; and also that it was his intention, on the 8th, to ask leave to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to conspiracies to commit murder. This is the measure to meet the refugee question.

On the evening of the 5th, in the House of Lords, Lord CLARENDON announced the determination of the French Government to prevent French Consuls from issuing passports to British subjects, approved of the course, and stated that the British Government intended to invite other Governments to abandon the system of passports altogether. He also, in reply to Earl GREY, exonerated the Neapolitan Government from all blame in regard to the English engineers of the steamer *Cagliari*.

In both Houses congratulatory addresses to the Queen on the marriage of the Princess Royal were unanimously agreed to.

A resolution was adopted in the House of Commons conferring pensions of £1,000 a year each to the widow of the late Sir H. HAVELOCK and the present baronet.

A sharp debate, which we publish in full in another column, had taken place between Lord PALMERSTON and Mr. ROEBUCK on the Refugee Question.

The French Amb

object in view. One report was that the he would not return to his office at the Imperial Court.

La Presse made its reappearance on the 4th, after its two months' suspension.

The three per cents. closed on the 5th at 69.65.

A Spanish Royal decree declares that the amnesties to political and other offenders, on the occasion of the birth of the Prince of the Asturias, is to be extended to the Spanish Colonies.

The address in reply to the Queen's speech had been voted.

The Belgian Chamber of Representatives had adopted, without discussion, a bill prolonging for three years the law of 1835, regulating the policy concerning foreigners.

Accounts from the Hague state that, according to intelligence received from Japan, the ratifications of the treaty between the Government of that country and Holland had been exchanged at Nagasaki on the 16th October last. The port of Nagasaki was thrown open to Dutch commerce on the above date, and that of Hakodade is to be opened in ten months after. The same intelligence adds that the Japanese Government is ready to conclude similar treaties with all civilized nations, and that the custom of treading under foot the image of Christ has been abolished.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says: "It appears certain that in consequence of the observations addressed to the Sardinian Cabinet by the English and French Governments, the note which was to have been presented to the Neapolitan Government has been withdrawn."

The trial of the parties arrested for the attempted revolution in Naples last June, was commenced at Salerno on the 29th of January. 286 prisoners appeared in Court, some of whom it is said presented a deplorable appearance. The correspondent of the *Daily News* says some of them "Appeared more like beasts than men—pale, dried up, shivering and shrinking from the cold, and scarcely able to walk upright from the effects of cold and hunger. Their allowance is three half pence per day.'

The owners of the newspaper *Ragione*, of Turin who were arrested and brought to trial for an offensive article in regard to the attempt on NAPOLEON'S life, were acquitted.

A slight shock of earthquake is reported at Parma.

The Prince and Princess FREDERICK WILLIAM of Prussia landed at Antwerp on the 3d inst., and reached Cologne on the following day. They were received with enthusiasm at all points.

The Bank of Prussia had reduced its rate of discount of 4 ℔ cent.

A suspension of some magnitude is reported at Cologne. Name not mentioned.

Advices from Copenhagen state that the animated discussions which lasted during two days terminated by the rejection of the Holstein proposals by a vote of 41 against 6. The President declared that the acceptance of these proposals would be equivalent to thé annihilation of the great charter, and that Denmark ought the less readily to consent to such a measure as her position was not an isolated one.

Prince CHRISTIAN, heir presumptive to the throne, was to go to Paris on a mission of congratulation to the Emperor.

The King of Denmark had been suffering from inflammation of the chest, but was better.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Nord* says that the Emperor ALEXANDER, adding example to precept, has resolved to emancipate the whole of the serfs on his private domains, at the same time securing to them all the advantages granted to the peasants of private individuals. He also gives up to them gratuitously all the buildings, with their dependencies, in which the peasants reside.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says that in consequence of the important advantages gained over the Circassians, SCHAMYL has resolved upon submitting to the Russians.

INTERESTING FROM FRANCE.

The Repressive Measures—New Law of Public Safety—The Regency — The Refugee Question—More about the late attempted assassination of the Emperor.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Feb. 2, 1858.

For two weeks the most extaordinary rumors have prevailed in Paris as to the extent of the repressive measures the Government intended to put in force against its opponents—rumors so extravagant that I did not dare sooner to give them the form of newspaper publicity. One man would as sert that the celebrated *lettres de cachet*, that infamy ot the last century, which filled the cells of the Bastile, and the Donjon of Vincennes, were to be revived; another that it was the no less detestable *loi de suspecte* of the Republic of '92, the law that overturned its authors, and which would inevitably have overturned any new government that had dared to put it in force. The alarm at a possibility of a revival of these laws was intense, for by their aid, any man might be seized, carried before a secret judge, examined only on the side of the prosecution, ond either thrown into chains or carried beyond the frontier. The alarm spread to such an extent that every Frenchman who had in his house the least paper or object that might lead to a suspicion, burned them; one young friend burned even a portrait of VICTOR HUGO that had long hung revered on his walls; another consigned to the flames, with tears in his eyes, a collection of six hundred and fifty poems and *bon mots* in manuscript on the Emperor and Empress—a fecund witness of the punning propensities of the French nation. And yet neither of these gentlemen are politicians, much less assassins.

The alarm, although not quieted, was somewhat moderated, by the presentation yesterday before the legislative bodies of the "measures of surety" which the Government has deemed necessary for the emergency. The bill was preceded by a report from the Committee, an "Exposition of motives," as it is called, which gives some sort of insight into the feelings of the Government on this subject. The report and bill are as follows:

MESSIEURS: The Emperor has told you: "The time of the instigators of troubles and of the organizers of plots is past."

It cannot, in fact, depend on a few men engaged in a desperate struggle against all those principles that make society live and flourish, to bring into question the most legitimate authority, the most respected rules, the most obvious elements of public order and repose. The liberty of honest people only exists on the condition that the liberty of evil shall be restrained or suppressed.

The criminal attempt which has so audaciously threatened the lives of the Emperor and Empress renders it our duty to come and demand of the Legislative Corps the legal means of maintaining in the country that order and security which the empire has restored to it.

One of the regulations in the project of law which we submit to your examination declares that every individual who has been the object either of condemnation and sentence, or of a measure of general safety providing for his *internement* (compulsory residence within a certain specified district,) expulsion, or transportation, on account of the events in May and June, 1848, in June, 1849, or in December, 1851, may be *interné* in one of the departments of the Empire or in Algeria, or expelled from the French territory, if grave facts point him out anew as dangerous to the public safety.

We first call your attention, Messieurs, to this regulation, the most important one in the pro ect of law.

The army of disorder was conquered and dispersed in December, 1851. The soldiers of that army, rallied by the name of Napoleon, and yielding to the power of the national movement, returned into the ways of order and industry.

It was not the same with their leaders: these, in many places, have remained hostile; neither the clemency of the sovereign, nor the sight of France, prosperous and glorious, has yet been able to bring them back. Bound by their past career itself, to a detestable cause, they postpone, but do not abandon, their designs. The documents collected by the administration show them to be united among themselves by secret relations and rapid means of communication. They are, at this present time, an incessant cause of anxiety; in a moment of surprise and trouble they might become a peril.

In the countries long agitated by revolutions, even after the reestablishment of order, the calming of men's mind is effected slowly; the contest once over, there still remain trials to be undergone, and active causes of trouble to be contended against. At these periods of silent, but stubborn warfare, the government must be armed for common defence. It is thus that prudent nations have ever acted. Even at the price of certain sacrifices, yet greater than those that are asked of you, they have known how to insure present tranquillity and prepare security for the future.

The power which the Government now asks of you has much affinity in its nature and bearing to the supervision already inscribed in our penal code. This power can only be exercised against persons already subjected to sentences or measures of general safety in our last days of civil war. "And whom grave facts should again point out as dangerous to public safety."

As natural consequences of this first measure, the project of law provides, that in future all such as shall be condemned by the ordinary tribunals of the country for crimes and offences of the same nature may be likewise *internés*, or expelled from our territory.

The sixth article enumerates these crimes and offences; they are, criminal attempts and plots against the Emperor and his family; crimes tending to disturb the State by civil war; the unlawful employment of the armed force; public devastation and pillage; the fabrication of false passports; armed or unarmed rebellion in bands or gatherings; the fabrication or retention of arms and munitions of war; participation in insurrectionary movements; attacks upon the prerogatives of the Emperor and offences against his person; incitement to disobedience addressed to the military.

The articles 1, 2, and 3 of the project pronounce penalties against certain offences not sufficiently provided against by our repressive laws.

The first article has for its object the filling up in the penal law of a void produced by the unconditional abrogation of the laws of 1835.

The proposed article is thus worded:

"Is to be punished with imprisonment of two to five years, and with a fine of 500 francs to 10,000 francs, any individual who has publicly incited others in any way whatever to the crimes specified in articles 86 and 87 of the penal code, when this excitement has not been followed by an act."

Thus will be specially provided against and punished any incitement to crimes or offences so grave that it ought not to remain confounded with those indictments which are repressed in a general way by the regulations in the law of March 17, 1819. Let us add that the sentences decreed in virtue of this 1st article, as likewise those imposed by the 2d and 3d articles, will give to the Government the right of confining to a certain residence, or of expelling those who fall under its application.

The 2d article is thus worded:

"Is to be punished with imprisonment of one month up to two years, and with a fine of one hundred francs up to two thousand francs, every individual who, with a view to disturb the public peace, or to incite to hatred or contempt of the Emperor's Government, has practiced intrigues or maintained correspondence at home or abroad."

The idea which dictated this article is patent to every mind; the nature of the intrigues and guilty correspondence referred to is defined by the object they have in view.

The 3d article punishes a new offence, hitherto unknown among us, and which odious machinations prepared abroad have just revealed to us.

As you have observed, Messieurs, the trial and sentence of these new offences, which are punished by the project of law, are reserved for the judges in ordinary, for the irremovable magistrates of the country. In such a matter this is a great satisfaction, and a considerable guaranty, which excludes the idea of any arbitrary repression.

Still young in its duration, already great in the works it has accomplished, the government of the Emperor NAPOLEON III. has marked its place and proper character amongst powerful and regular Governments; the future will continue as the past; but Providence does not assure even the most prosperous societies constantly happy days; and the statesman ought, without violence but also without weakness, to know how to proportion the means of action to the nature of the aggressions he encounters.

Such is the idea pervading this project of law, and we have the full belief that it will be approved of by you.

Signed by
BOINVILLIERS, Presid't of the Section of the Interior.
DUVERGIER, Councilor of State.
LANGLAIS, Councilor of State.
CHAIX-D'EST-ANGE, Councilor of State.

The following is a translation of the text of the proposed law:

ART. I. Is punished with imprisonment from two to five years, and a fine of from 500f. to 10,000f., every individual who shall have publicly, in any manner whatsoever, excited to the commission of the crimes specified in the 86th and 87th Articles of the Penal Code, when that excitation has been followed by an effect.

ART. 2. Is punished with imprisonment from one month to two years, and a fine of from 100f. to 2,000f., every individual who, for the purpose of disturbing public tranquillity or exciting hatred or contempt against the Government of the Emperor, shall have plotted, or maintained a correspondence with persons at home or abroad.

ART. 3. Every individual who, without being legally authorized, shall have fabricated, sold, or distrioured —1st, murderous machines acting by explosion or otherwise; 2d, fulminating powder, whatever its composition may be, shall be punished with imprisonment from six months to five years, and a fine of 50f. to 3,000f.

The same punishment is applicable to whoever shall be found in possession of, or carrying without permission, such objects as are specified above.

These punishments are inflicted without prejudice to those which the guilty may have incurred sa authors or accomplices of other crimes or offences.

ART. 4. The individuals condemned by the application of the preceding articles may be deprived, wholly or in part, of the rights specified in the 42d article of the Penal Code for a period equal to the duration of the imprisonment pronounced.

ART. 5. Every individual condemned for one of the offences provided by the present law may be, as a measure of general security, removed to one of the departments of the Empire or of Algeria, or expelled from the French territory.

ART. 6. The same measures of general security are applicable to those individuals who shall be condemned for crimes or offences specified, 1st, by the articles from 86 to 100, 153, 154; 1st, 209 to 211, 213 to 221 of the Penal Code; 2d, by the Artic es 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 of the law of the 24th of May, 1834, on arms and munitions of war; 3d, by the law of the 7th of June, 1848, on mobs, (*attroupements*;) and, 4th, by the 1st and 2d articles of the law of the 27th of July, 1849.

ART. 7. May be removed to the interior of the departments of the empire or of Algeria, or expelled from the territory, every individual who has been either condemned, or removed to the interior, (*interné*,) expelled, or transported, as a measure of general security, on account of the events of May or June, 1858; of June, 1849; or of December, 1851, and whom grave facts again point out as dangerous to the public security.

ART. 8. Every individual sent to the interior of Algeria, or expelled from the territory, who enters France without permission, may be placed in a penitentiary colony, either in Algeria or some other French possession.

This project of law was discussed and adopted by the council of State at the sitting of the 28th January, 1858.

Signed, J. BAROCHE,
President of the Council of State.

This bill, I have been told, contained other provisions much more stringent than any that here appear; among others an article relating to a special *surveillance* over foreigners in France; but the Emperor had the good sense to suppress them. The bill was first prepared in the Council of State, was then presented to his Majesty, and, with his corrections, came to the Legislative corps.

It will be observed that this new law neither adds much force to the present police restrictions, nor is it very far from the "Law of Suspect of '92." In other words, the Government has uniformly exercised the right, since the *coup d'état*, of arresting and carrying to the frontier, or of warning out of its territory, whoever was thought dangerous to public order. Moreover, the detention of arms, the illicit manufacture of powder, the secret or unauthorized possession of printing materials, are, under the laws of the Empire, punishable as crimes against public order. What then is there new in the new law? Absolutely nothing but the word fulminating powder, or fulminating bombs—words that, with less stretch of an Attorney-General's conscience than we see every day practiced against political prisoners, might very easily be placed under the head of powder and fire-arms. The Government went just as far as it dare go in the application of "repressive measures," after the *coup d'état*, when the danger to "public order" was palpable to every one; to add new and more rigorous measures to those adopted at that time and still in force, would be certain death to itself, applied at a time when the danger was less palpable. What, then, is the real motive for the passage of the new law? It is simply the *moulinet* of the tambour-major, the shaking of the stick to keep the children in order, the occasional demonstration of the authorities to overawe the forgetful and the evil-disposed.

At the same time the Emperor presented to the Senate a decree upon which to base a *senatus-consulte*, constituting her Majesty the Empress Regent, in case the Imperial infant should be called to the throne before his majority. A former *senatus-consulte* made the Empress Regent "in case his Majesty had not otherwise disposed of the Regency by a public or secret document." The present decree takes away the reserve made in the first document, and gives to EUGENIE the Regency without conditions. [The Emperor's declaration of motives, addressed to the Senate, was published in Saturday's TIMES.]

The popularity which accrued to the Empress by the late attempt, and the danger to which His Majesty is evidently exposed at the present moment from the friends of the individuals now under arrest, are, undoubtedly, the proximate causes of this decree.

Following this decree is another instituting a Privy Council, composed of seven members, which are to assemble under the presidency of the Emperor. This Privy Council, with the adjunction of the Princes JEROME and NAPOLEON, will become the Council of the Regency, in case the Emperor shall not have designed another by a public decree.

The members of this Privy Council are named in the decree, as follows: The Cardinal Archbishop of Paris, the Duke of MALAKOFF, M. ACHILLE FOULD, M. TROPLONG, the Count DE MORNY, M BAROCHE, and the Count DE PERSIGNY. The first name represents the Church, the second the Army, the third, as Minister of State, the Cabinet, the next three, as Presidents of the several deliberative bodies, the Legislature, while the latter, the Count DE PERSIGNY, Ambassador at London, is the most faithful and most servile friend of the new dynasty. The name of the Duke DE MALAKOFF in this Privy Council has taken the public by surprise, for he is not a politician, and was not suspected of anything more than nominal sympathy for the present dynasty.

Thus are all the measures to guard against surprises of the revolutionary party inaugurated—a more complete law for public surety, as it is called, a decree creating the Empress Regent, in case of the death of the Emperor, and a Privy Council for the aid of the Regent, composed of prominent and reliable men. These are the measures that are to guard the life of the Emperor, or in case of his death, to guard the dynasty in the person of his son.

The division of France into five grand military commands in the hands of distinguished Marshals devoted to the dynasty, completes the series of repressive and precautionary measures, so far as they have been announced. Will they be sufficient? It is doubtful whether they will either protect the life of the Emperor, or save his dynasty in case of his death. It is becoming more and more apparent that on the occasion of the late attempt the revolutionary party in France as well as out of it was prepared for a movement, and if this be true, the organization of the republican party is still perfect and only awaits a favorable moment to strike a blow. It is to be regretted that they can find no more honorable means by which to gain their end than assassination; but the fact remains that this party still retains its working organization, and in case of the death of the Emperor, the attempt to establish a Regency would simply be absurd. Gen. MAGNAN would try his hand again in the spilling of human blood, but the principe of dynastic succession in France is dead and buried. If NAPOLEON were now to die, his would be a magnificent, a thrilling, a romantic biography; if his dynasty were to reign after him, it would be more than a biography—it would be a history worthy any epoch of ancient or modern times.

If the Emperor were to follow the advice of his brother, the Count DE MORNY, a war with England on the refugee question would be inevitable. This gentleman froths and foams around the throne lik a man completely ignorant of the power of th people he wishes to attack, and he seems not to be able to draw a distinction between a sacred principle of hospitality and a complicity in the most heinous of crimes. With all his reputed talent, he appears incapable of rising to a comprehension of the principle of grandeur upon which English hospitality to refugees is based. But in this he does not stand alone. Other of His Majesty's advisers, with the entire army of France, have joined in the clamors against England, and would gladly force the Emperor into that long-deferred war which is to wipe out the stain of Waterloo. And when one sees the stoical solidity with which the Chief of State stands up in the midst of these loud demands for an unjust and suicidal war, he is almost forced to overlook the means by which he came into power, in admiration of the courage and judgment which enables him to resist this extraordinary pressure of his nearest friends and supporters. It is not the only occasion in which he has shown his superior administrative ability, nor is it the only one on which his wonderful impassibility has served him in the midst of a whirlpool of turbulent and dangerous passions. But the danger must be great to induce NAPOLEON to give up the principle of invulnerability with which he has always affected to believe his life surrounded. The sacrifice was no doubt painful.

Notwithstanding that the publication of the new law on public surety has modified somewhat the alarm of the public, we are still under the power of a "Reign of Terror." It is as impossible now to make a Frenchman talk politics as if the Bastille still stood and extended its hospitality and its oblivion to the victim of the execrable "sealed letters." The journals, too, have had what little breath of life they had crushed out of them, and it would be amusing, if it were not pitiable, to see with what timidity they shun dangerous topics, and with what vulture-like greediness they fall upon a good piece of interior or exterior news not dangerous to public order. The *Presse*, which appears this evening, has had its right of being sold in the streets withdrawn, and as no reason exists for this measure which might not be applied to most of the rest, they are all in danger of being submitted to this measure—a measure which curtails the profits of the journal, but which does absolutely serve no purpose to the Government.

It is now believed that, in the three or four principal individuals arrested the night of the attempt, the police have found all the persons directly implicated in the affair that remain in France. Two others, a Frenchman named BERNARD and an Englishman, who are now known to have been active participators in the crime, have escaped from France. Of the numerous individuals under arrest, only three or four, as above stated, will be tried for their lives—the rest will be found guilty, many of them, of revolutionary intentions in case the attempt had succeeded, and for this will be sent to the penal colony.

The Princess BELGIOJOSO was declared by a German journal implicated in the attempt, and as having been arrested—a charge which has brought this lady out in the *Constitutionnel* of this morning wi h an indignant denial of all complicity in the horrible crime of the Rue Lepelletier.

MALAKOFF.

The Meeting of Americans in Paris.

PARIS, Monday, Feb. 1, 1858.

About fifty or sixty Americans met at the Hotel de Louvre on Friday last, and voted a series of resolutions in regard to the late attempt on the Emperor's life at the Grand Opera. The meeting, I am informed, was organized in a manner which needs explanation. Two weeks had elapsed after the attempt, and no movement had yet been made by the Americans to get up a meeting. A gentleman, who is an Englishman by birth, but a naturalized citizen of the United States, known there as an actor, and in Europe as a Count, took occasion of this neglect of the Americans, to insert in the Paris journals a call for a meeting. The Count has for years been a candidate for the office of Reader to his Majesty the Emperor of France, and no doubt deemed this a good occasion as mover of the resolutions and subsequently as their bearer to the Palace, to gain admission to the Emperor's presence, there to show off his really fine reading qualities. The more effectually to secure his object, the Count drew up a paper which nominated beforehand Mr. JARED SPARKS, the biographer, now in this city, as President of the meeting. With this pape rhe sought out as many Americans as possible and asked their signatures. Every one was gratified to honor the name of JARED SPARKS, and in signing the paper forgot perhaps that they were aiding the organization of a meeting over which the name of their distinguished countryman was only used as a cover by the ingenious Count.

The Americans, however, soon comprehended the scheme; but feeling perfectly willing to vote a resolution of felicitation to His Majesty on his fortunate escape from assassination, and seeing at the same time the awkwardness of the position in which they would be placed before the public by the Count's newspaper notices, if no meeting was held, they determined hurriedly to hold a meeting and to conduct it themselves in their own manner. This was decidedly the best course they could have pursued. It was late in the day to hold such a meeting, for it, no doubt, seemed to the Emperor like a second thought. But, under the circumstances, there was no other acceptable solution of the difficulty which the Count had created for them.

The Count, however, was early on the ground with a formidable roll of manuscript, supposed to have been a speech, a preamble and resolutions But he was not allowed a display of his fine oratorical powers. The meeting was hastily organized by calling Hon. JOHN WETHERED, of Baltimore, to the Chair. Hon. Mr. PILIE, of New-Orleans, then proposed the preamble and resolutions, which were seconded by Mr. PRESCOTT, of Boston, son of the historian. [These resolutions have already been published in the TIMES.]

THE REFUGEE QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.

Sharp Debate in the House of Commons—The Emperor's Insult to England.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Friday, Feb. 5.

Mr. ROEBUCK rose to move the adjournment of the House, in order that he might be able to ask the question of which he had given notice. He said: That question is to know whether there has been any communication between the two Governments of England and of France with respect to the alien laws of this country, or with respect to any portion of our criminal code. The House, I believe, will understand the reason why I put this question. They must have heard that since the event which I am sure inspired every Englishman with feelings of regret and detestation—the recent attack upon the life of the Emperor of the French—there have appeared in the pages of the *Moniteur* certain addresses to the Emperor of France from the French army. These addresses, naturally enough, were expressed in terms of strong condemnation at the attempted violence against the Emperor's person, and also great indignation at the authors of the attempt so made. Now, Sir, if these expressions had rested there, I should be the first to sympathize with and give my cordial concurrence to every sentiment they contained. But from the French army there came also accusations against England—[hear, hear]—as though England were a participant in that attack upon the person of the Emperor of France. [Hear, hear.] I will, with the permission of the House, state the immediate object of my question. Honorable gentlemen are aware that the *Moniteur* is not an ordinary paper; it is in fact the *Gazette* of the French Government. [Hear, hear.] Everything it utters is under the immediate inspection of the French Government, and that Government is the Emperor. [Hear, hear.] Therefore what appears in the pages of the *Moniteur* is the reflex of the opinions of the Emperor of France. [Hear.] Well, Sir, in the pages of the *Moniteur* there appear these attacks upon the English people; and one colonel of a French regiment of the line—full, I suppose, of military ardor, and that loyalty which he has no doubt exhibited to every ruling monarch that has appeared in France—asks the French Emperor to be led against that haunt, that den, the *répaire*, of homicide, meaning England. Well, that language is published in the pages of the official *Moniteur*. It is published in fact by the French Emperor. That is his opinion; and I wish now to state my opinion. [A laugh from the front ministerial benches, answered by loud cheers from other parts of the house—more particularly from the benches immediately behind ministers.] The French Emperor is the person to direct against England accusations of being the den of conspirators; and who could speak with greater knowledge of the fact than himself? [Cheers.] Has he not enjoyed the protection and hospitality of England? [Hear, hear.] Has he not, too, while so enjoying that protection and hospitality, acted the part of a conspirator himself? [Loud cheers.] Did he not leave these shores armed with the great name of his predecessor—the name of the great NAPOLEON—did he not, armed with that name, and with a tame eagle, [a laugh,] go to France and there attack the throne of King LOUIS PHILIPPE—and did he not murder the man who, in the performance of his duty, opposed hin? [Renewed cheering.] And this is the man who chooses to publish in the pages of the *Moniteur* accusations against England for being the haunt and the den of homicides, where conspiracies are hatched, and which ought, therefore, to suffer invasion. [Hear.] But it is not confined to that—the brother of the Emperor of France (the Count DE MORNY) has chosen in the Legislative Chamber of the French nation, to accuse England of being participant in this attempted crime. And not only he, but the Count DE PERSIGNY, the Ambassador of France—in England, in the presence of Englishmen—has dared to make the same accusation; aye, Sir, and in the presence of Englishmen he has not been answered—[hear, hear]—the only reason that I can conceive being, that the persons who heard him did not understand him. [Cheers, and a laugh.] But I cannot believe that any Englishman could hear his country so libeled, no matter by whom, without indignantly repelling the accusation. [Cheers.] Those persons who heard the Count DE PERSIGNY accuse England of being a participant in the criminal proceedings to which I have alluded ought thereon immediately, and on the instant, if they understood him, to have answered him. [Hear.] They did not; but I will. [Hear, hear.] I will say to him that no man more than I estimates highly the alliance between England and France; but there is something I estimate still more highly, and that is the honor and position of England. [Cheers.] And so believing and so feeling, I would have told him that there was nothing in the character of Englishmen that in any way soever conduces to or lends a sanction to assassination; there is nothing in the history of the country from the beginning to the end that can justify such an accusation. [Hear.] No English King has fallen by the hand of the assassin, though Kings of France have. [Hear, hear.] We have condemned a King to the block, it is true, but it was in open day. [Cheers.] Neither have we ever sent or hired anybody to kill any other sovereign for our own national satisfaction—privately I mean, and by assassination. [Hear, hear.] My answer to Count PERSIGNY would have been that the people of England are above assassination. When they feel indignant they express it, and go to war, if necessary, to vindicate their honor; but they do not seek to avenge themselves privately, ar by secret expeditions in steamboats, or by assassins, make private attacks upon any foreign government, or any foreign sovereign. [Cheers.] They do not make conspiracies in London to pull down a government in Paris, This course is open and honorable in dealing with their enemies as with their friends. [Cheers.] When I came into the house yesterday, I heard in my ear something like an inspiration about a contemplated change in the Alien Act. It was said that at the solicitation of the Emperor of the French we were about to alter the Alien Act. I will say nothing of the ingratitude of tne man who now asks us to alter a law by which he has profited so largely. But England owes her position amongst the nations of the world in consequence in a great measure of the manner in which she has treated the people of all nations who have sought the asylum of our shores. NAPOLEON, METTERNICH, the Bourbons, and LOUIS PHILIPPE, have all sought and obtained a safe refuge here; but no man said, no man had a right to say, that we should alter our laws because we gave them that refuge; and I say, if we change the law on this occasion we violate the first principles of our Constitution, we degrade ourselves before the world, and are no longer the English people that our forefathers were. [Cheers.] Well, I come to the house with my ear full of this inspiration. What was my surprise to hear from the noble lord an announcement that he would on Monday move for leave to introduce a bill for altering the Alien Act in regard to conspiracies. What suggested to the noble lord the necessity of such a change? Was it that any person of authority—for the noble lord, with all his accomplishments, is not a lawyer—["hear," and a laugh]—had told the noble lord that the law of England could not reach conspiracies, or that the punishment which the ameliorated law of England awards to such crimes was insufficient? For at least a quarter of a century we have been doing all we could to render the criminal law of England less bloody than it had previously been. A quarter of a century ago our criminal code was the most cruel in Europe; but from that time to this we have by experience learned that a mild punishment certainly administered is the most effectual preventive of crime. [Hear, hear.] Our own domestic experience has taught us that. [Hear.] What is now suggested by the noble lord? That we should retrace our steps; that whereas conspiracies have hitherto been visited by fine and imprisonment, we should alter and bring back the law to the old standard of cruelty which we had abandoned. [Hear, hear.] My question to the noble lord is one of very significant importance. If England wishes to hold her place among the nations, if she wishes still to maintain her own independent position, no solicitation of an ally, no threatening of anybody, ought to lead us to alter our laws. I have been told that, as a justification for the insolence with which England has been treated in this matter, the noble lord's speech at the Mansion House last November has been brought forward. [Hear, hear.] God forbid that the people of England should be made answerable for all the indiscretions of the noble lord. ["Hear," and a laugh.] I do not say, I do not believe, that the noble lord was imprudent on that occasion; but admitting that he was, no man knows better than the Emperor of France how very little the noble lord expresses the feeling of the people of England. [Cheers and counter cheers.] If there was, on that occasion, a little menace—a little vaporing on the part of the noble lord, it can scarcely be said that the people of England, as a nation, is to suffer for the bad taste of the Minister. [Hear, hear.] We had publicly expressed our detestation of the attack on the Emperor of France, and I want to know, therefore, what could have induced him to turn round upon the people of England as he has done, and manifest that hostility which he has, through his own press, his own minister, and his own ambassador, shown towards this country? [Hear, hear.] The question I have to put to the noble lord is—has there been any correspondence with the court of France, or the minister of France on the subject of an Alien Bill, or upon the subject of any alteration of our criminal code? [Cheers.]

Lord PALMERSTON—I can have no difficulty in answering the question of the honorable and learned gentleman. There has been a dispatch addressed by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs to M. PERSIGNY, the French Ambassador here, bearing upon the late transactions at Paris, and urging upon him the necessity of applying to Her Majesty's Government to take such measures as they in their wisdom might think fit in reference to the circumstance; not to dictate any measures, but simply to put the case to Her Majesty's Government to deal with as they might think proper. That is the nature of the dispatch, and I can have no difficulty whatever in laying it before parliament. [Cheers.] But, Sir, in replying to the honorable and learned gentleman, I feel bound, in the first place, to repel the charge which the honorable and learned gentleman has made against the Count DE PERSIGNY. Count de PERSIGNY never accused the British nation of conspiring with assassins, [hear, hear,] or with intending to give protection to assassins. He stated distinctly to Her Majesty's Government—Count PERSIGNY stated to me—in reference to the strong expression of feeling which had been made in his own country, that we must feel with him that allowance must be made for it in the circumstance that had called it forth—that the people of the continent not knowing the nature of our laws, and applying to us the principles by which they are bound, naturally form expectations which those who know the principles and working of our system of government are aware cannot be carried out. The honorable and learned gentleman wishes to anticipate a discussion which would more properly arise on Monday next, when I shall move to bring in the bill of which I have given notice. I shall not allow myself to be led by his example into a premature discussion of that measure, but when I propose it, I shall be prepared to state its nature, and the reasons upon which it is founded. But I must protest against the ground the honorable and learned gentleman has taken. The honorable and learned gentleman alludes to my violent and intemperate speeches, and though they might have been read in France, he would urge that on their account the parliament of this country ought to be prevented from taking any steps which otherwise, upon the merits of the case, parliament might think proper to adopt. Why, speaking of intemperate speeches, I might well say to the honorable and learned gentleman,

"Quis tulerit Gracchos de seditione querentis?"

[Cheers.] If any man alive more than another is in the habit of using violent language against foreign countries, it is the honorable and learned gentleman, who indulges occasionally in the most unbridled license against almost every government and almost every man alive. [Cheers, and "Oh," "Oh."] If there is anything upon which we pride ourselves in this country, it is our freedom of speech, and that leads us so frequently to pass over the violent effusions of the honorable and learned gentleman—thus respecting the principle, though we may disapprove of the manner in which he exercises it. [Hear, hear.] I say, it would be most undignified in the people of this country—nay, it would be most childish conduct in the people of this country—if, because of certain violent expressions—certain intemperate addresses made against the people of England—they were to allow themselves to be swayed from the course they might otherwise think right to pursue in reference to their internal legislation. [Hear, hear.] We ought to make due allowance for the irritation which has been naturally excited in France. I will suppose that there issued from Paris on more than one occasion murderers attempting similar atrocities here to those which have been attempted in Paris; would not the people of this country feel the greatest indignation, and would they not be likely, in speaking of such attempts, to go beyond that accuracy of expression which nations ought to be guided by in their transactions with other nations? [Hear, hear.] I trust, therefore, however we may disapprove of these violent expressions of feeling in France, that we shall make allowance for the circumstances under which they were made—that we shall consider what would have been our own feelings in a similar case, and under similar circumstances—and that we shall not be led away by considerations of what may have been said by individuals in France or elsewhere from that course which, upon the merits of the question, we may think fit to follow. [Cheers.]

After some remarks from Mr. HORSEMANN,

Mr. ROEBUCK (who was met with a cry of "Question") hoped the noble Lord would consider the request he was now about to make, that the dispatch of the French Government should be laid upon the table, and also the answer of Her Majesty's Government to it, as soon as possible, so that honorable members might have it in their hands before they were called upon to enter on the discussion next Monday. [Hear, hear.] With regard to what the noble lord had said of him, (Mr. ROEBUCK,) it passed by him "like the idle wind which he regarded not." He asked the noble lord to point to any expression he had used that could bear out the description the noble lord had given of the language he was in the habit of using. [Hear, hear.] He might have uttered strong opinions, but he defied the noble lord to show that he had used violent language—[cheers]—nor had he used such language on the present occasion. [Hear.] He would ask the noble lord and the House to recollect what he had said. [Hear, hear.] He had said that England had been insulted, and that the insult came from the Emperor of France. [Hear, hear.] Was there any violent language in that? [Cheers.] That was a strong statement, no doubt—but was not the evidence in support of it strong also? [Hear, hear.] Why, the people of England had been threatened before—even in his time; not that he could recollect it, for he was a child when it occurred. The great man who bore the name now held by the Emperor of the French—the first NAPOLEON—he, from the opposite shore of the Channel, threatened England with invasion; and though he disagreed in the policy adopted by our ancestors on the occasion, he could not but admire their towering thought, and the thoroughly courageous demonstration with which the menaces of the great NAPOLEON, surrounded as he was by his legions, and fresh from the victories of Jena, Austerlitz and Vienna was met. [Hear, hear.] We hurled defiance at him—we fought him and conquered him; and should we, who then had treated with contempt and defiance the menaces of *Napoleon le Grand*, quail before the threats of *Napoleon le petit*? [Cries of question, and immense cheering.]

Lord PALMERSTON would lay the dispatch from the French Government on the table to-morrow. No answer to it had been sent. [Hear.]

Mr. ROEBUCK then withdrew his motion for the adjournment of the House, and the subject dropped

The Shells Thrown at Napoleon—Curious Developments.

From the Birmingham Post.

Eight or ten days ago we stated that Chief Superintendent STEPHENS had discovered that the shells used in the attempt to assassinate the Emperor of the French were manufactured by an engineer carrying on business in Broad-street. As this person had furnished the police with all the information they desired, we deemed it advisable not to publish his name. Now, however, that this has been done without its being accompanied by a statement of the circumstances attending the execution of the order, we deem it a simple act of justice to lay these before the public.

The engineer who unwittingly lent his skill in carrying out the designs of the conspirators, was Mr. JOSEPH TAYLOR, of Broad-street. It appears that on the 16th of October a respectable Birmingham manufacturer in the town introduced "his friend, Mr. ALLSOP," to Mr. TAYLOR, who is known in the town as an ingenious mechanician, frequently employed by inventors to work out their ideas and construct models. He is very often engaged by the English and other Governments in the construction of machinery requiring peculiar skill and ingenuity, and it was not unnatural that the manufacturer to whom we refer should introduce to Mr. TAYLOR one who was desirous of having a projectile of a new character constructed. Mr. ALLSOP, without exhibiting any desire for secrecy beyond that which inventors and patentees usually assume on such occasions, stated that he wished to have an order executed according to models and a written description which he then produced. The letter was to the following effect:

"A bowl to be made in cast iron of the very best and toughest quality, of the exact size of the large model. The holes to be made the same size and in the same direction. The top to be made of the same material and made to screw on with very great nicety, and to fit very tightly. A large screw for the top to be made to fit very nicely and very tightly, and to project about a quarter of an inch inside, and on the outside a little rib to enable it to be screwed very tightly, as only the rib will project beyond the convexity. The small screws also to be fitted with very great nicety, and to project also about a quarter of an inch inside. The outside to be like the model; all the small screws to be perforated exactly as the one sent, and to be fitted with great nicety and closeness. N. B.—models to be carefully preserved and returned. Three dozen screws, in addition to one to every hole. THOMAS ALLSOP, Ginger's Hotel, Westminster-bridge."

We need not repeat our description of the shell which was the result of this carefully worded order. That those fired in the Rue Lepelletier were the identical instruments there can be no doubt. We must mention, however, that seeing the "perforated screws" to be inserted at one end were simply gun nipples, Mr. TAYLOR concluded that he was making a projectile which would be fired from a cannon. In executing the order, therefore, he took care that none of the nipples should project beyond the limits of the greatest diameter of shell, thinking that if they did so they would interfere with the act of propulsion. The order was executed in a month, and at the expiry of that time Mr. ALLSOP came to Birmingham and received the shells—three of four inches diameter, and three of three inches diameter. Mr. TAYLOR'S charge for them was £8, 3s. 4d.—a charge computed in the ordinary way according to the material employed and time spent in their construction.

He heard no more of order or customer until the attempt on NAPOLEON'S life, when it struck him that the grenades employed were exactly similar to those he had made. On Mr. STEPHENS applying to Mr. TAYLOR he at once showed him the order, the correspondence with Mr. ALLSOP, and an imperfect shell which he had in his possession. In proof that Mr. TAYLOR acted quite innocently in the matter, even if his character as a tradesman were not sufficient guarantee of this, we may mention one curious circumstance.

A week or two after delivering the shells he happened to be at Enfield on business connected with the execution of an order for machinery required for the Government small arms manufactory there. In conversation with Colonel DIXON, the superintendent of the establishment, he asked whether that gentleman had had brought under his notice any invention in which shells of the above description were used. Colonel DIXON replied in the negative, and no more was said on the subject. However, a few days after the attempt in which PIERRI and ORSINI were implicated, one of Colonel DIXON'S subordinates wrote to Mr. TAYLOR, binting to him that it was possible the shells he described in the Enfield conversation had been used for a purpose very different from that which he had imagined. We may also state that from first to last no foreigner interfered with the execution of the order in any way.

Another Peep at the Sea Serpent.

The following copy of an extract from the Board of Trade Meteorological Journal kept by Captain HARRINGTON, of the ship *Castilian*, from Bombay for Liverpool, has been published in the *Times*:

Ship *Castilian*, Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857, northeast end of St. Helena, bearing northwest, distance ten miles.

At 6½ P. M. strong breeze and cloudy, ship sailing about twelve miles per hour. While myself and officers were standing on the lee side of the poop, looking towards the island, we were startled by the sight of a huge marine animal, which reared its head out of the

WHEAT, 45s @48s.; Red 42s.@45s. ℔ qr. American FLOUR, 21s @ 25s. ℔ bbl.

IPECAC—The declarations for the sale to commence Feb. 9 now amount to 9,618 chests. Stock 28th ult., 16,657 chests against 18,148 in 1856. RUM—Jamaica, 4s. 2d.@4s. 6d.; Berbice, 2s. 2d.; Demerara, 2s. 3d.; Leeward Island, 2s.

IRON—Welsh in fair demand, at £6 10s. for Rails and Bars; free on board in Wales; Scotch Pigs, 54s.@54s. 6d.

LINSEED on the spot quiet, and prices barely maintained. Taganrog offered at 50s. 6d.@50s.; Bombay, 54s. 6d.@54s., and fine Calcutta 51s. 6d.@52s. For Taganrog and Odessa on the coast buyers do not offer above 50s.@50s. 6d. Import for the week, 6,835 qrs. from the East Indies. LARD, quiet. New Western in kegs 54s.

HEMP—Russian is lower: 64 tons St. Petersburg Clean partly sold at £28 10s.@£29. Manila: of 950 bales (imported *vid* Boston) in public sale, about half sold from £24@£27 for ordinary to good middling, and £28 5s @£28 10s. for fair roping.

JUTE—Firm; 1,415 bales sold at steady prices, £13 10s.@£14 10s. for common good and low middling.

LINSEED CAKES—In good demand. We quote New York barrels £10 10s.; Boston bags £10.

OILS—Fish are quiet; Sperm, £80; Pale Southern, £30 10s.; Pale Seal, £39@£40. Olive: sales of Gallipoli on the spot at £50; Malaga and Seville £45 @£45 10s.; Mogadore, £43@£43 10s; Rape dull, at 40s. for Brown; 44s. 6d.@45s. for Foreign Refined. Linseed has receded to 28s. 3d. for present delivery. Cocoanut: Ceylon, 42s. 6d @43s. 6d.; Cochin, 44s. @44s. 6d.

MOLASSES—About 150 puncheons sold at 15s.@15s. 6d. for Cuba Muscovado, and 17s. for Antigua.

RUM—In steady demand. The sales comprise about 200 puncheons Demerara at 2s. 3d.@2s. 5d.; 100 casks Mauritius at 2s.; 100 casks Bengal at 1s. 11d. The Government contract for 6,500 gallons, 40 ℔ cent overproof, is taken at 2s. 5¾d. ℔ gallon.

RAW SILK—A fair business, at an advance of 3s.@4s. on Tsaitee, and 2s. 6d.@3s. on Taysaam, from the lowest point.

RICE—Much depressed. Of Bengal 1,304 bags have been offered and partly sold at 8s. for broken; 8s. 3d. @9s. 6d. for middling to good middling white; 10s. 6d for fine white, and 11s.@11s. 6d for fine parly white; Ballam at 7s. 6d.@7s. 9d. Of Madras, 2,140 bags sold, 8s. for middling barley grain, 8s. 6d. for fair pinky; 6,636 bags Moulmein, of good quality, were sold at 7s 9d., and 2,000 bags Rangoon at 7s 1½d. cash. Privately about 3,000 bags Bengal and Madras sold at the current rates.

SUGAR steady, without change in prices. The sales of West India are 2,500 hhds., and 20,000 bags Mauritius and East India during the week sold at firm rates. Foreign—600 hhds. 130 barrels Porto Rico sold briskly at 39s 6d.@40s. 6d for brown, 40s. 6d.@47s. 6d. for low to fine bright yellow, and 258 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 39s. for low yellow, and 40s @42s. for middling to good middling gray. 602 bags Guatemala sold at 35s. @40s. for low middling brown to middling yellow, and 100 cases Rio at 42s 6d.@46s. for low to good middling white. Of 2,833 boxes Havana about two-thirds found buyers at 38s 6d.@41s. for low middling to good middling brown, and 41s.@46s. 6d. for good brown to good yellow. Privately, 1,500 boxes Havana sold at 43s @45s. for No. 11@13, and about 1,200 hhds. Cuba Muscovado and Porto Rico at full prices. For floating cargoes there is still a very good inquiry, and five have been purchased for ports in the United Kingdom; 1,200 boxes No. 12¼ Havana, insured in Hamburg, at 28s. 9d.; 4,200 bags Rio grande, fully insured at 23s. 6d., landing weights; 4,000 bags Paraiba, insured in Hamburg, at 23s., landing weights; 2,200 bags brown Pernams, fully insured, at 24s. 6d., landing weights, and 260 cases brown Maroim, fully insured, at 27s. 6d., and 7,000 bags Mauritius at 30s.

SPELTER firm at £27 10s. on the spot.

SALTPETRE dull, and 1s.@1s. 6d. lower. Of 2,080 bags Bengal offered in public sale the greater portion was bought in. The following are at present quotations: 12@14½ ℔ cent. 34s., 10@10¾ ℔ cent. 35s., 7@ 8 ℔ cent. 36s. 6d.@37s.

TEA—At public sale to-day 13,500 pkgs. were offered, of which 4,300 sold—good common Congou 1s. 1¾d. ℔ ℔.

TIN—English advanced 5s. ℔ cwt. on 1st inst; we quote 123s. for Blocks, 124s. for Bars. Straits 124s., banca 126s.

TURPENTINE—Rough is quiet at 9s.@9s. 6d. Spirits dull at 30s. 6d.@37s. 6d., for American in casks.

TALLOW flat. Sellers of St. Petersburg Y. C. on the spot and for April to June at 52s.@51s. 6d., 51s. for last 3 months. BARING BROTHERS & CO.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Feb. 5, 1858.

COTTON has been somewhat irregular both in demand and value during the week, although at the close the market, with more inquiry for ordinary to middling qualities, has become steady, and prices for useful qualities, without being quotably dearer, slightly favor the seller. From Saturday to Monday there were free sales, both to the Trade and to speculators, under which prices advanced near 1-16th; but on Tuesday the demand fell off, and with some pressure to sell prices receded; subsequently there was a renewal of the inquiry from the Trade, and the business has not only become more considerable, but prices have daily been strengthened, and are now steady at the quotations of this day week. The reduction on Thursday by the Bank in its rate of interest, from 4 to 3½ ℔ cent., gives evidence of continued increasing ease in financial circles, and has produced a slight improvement on Consols; but upon trade it is not likely to have much direct influence, as its rate is still *at least* ½ ℔ cent above the value of money in the open market. In Manchester business has been slow, manufacturers finding it difficult to obtain prices corresponding to the enhanced value of COTTON; nevertheless, there has been a steady hardening of prices, particularly in Yarns and in Goods suited to the India trade, and the market throughout the week has been satisfactory. The sales for the week have been 54,180 bales, and those for to-day are estimated at 7,000 to 8 000. We quote: Middling Orleans, 7d.; Mobile, 6¾d.; Boweds, 6¾d. Present estimated stock 330,058 bales, including 175,582 American; against 286,229, including 188,221 American, for corresponding date of last year.

TOBACCO—The stock in warehouse on 31st January was 9,061 hhds., (comprising 1,651 Virginia Leaf, 1,347 Virginia Strips, 1,445 Kentucky Leaf, 3,369 Kentucky Strips, and 1,239 Maryland,) against 10,871 hhds. for corresponding week last year. During January the trade was quiet, resulting in the sale of 1,100 hhds. at former prices. Since the 1st instant the business has been very small, still prices have remained steady and without change, notwithstanding the low values ruling in the Western States. We quote Virginia Leaf, 7½d.@10d.@11d.; Virginia Strips, 11d.@14d.; Kentucky Leaf, 6d.@9¾d.@12d.; Kentucky Strips, 10d @13d.; Maryland, 6½d.@9¾d.

SUGAR—There has been a partial recovery from the depression noted last week, and during the present there have been free sales at full prices. Among those reported are Barbadoes at 41s.@43s 6d.; Demerara at 38s @41s. 6d. for Muscovado, and 49s. for grainy. In London the market has also become steady at prices in favor of the seller—say Porto Rico, 38s.@42s. 6d. for gray, 39s.@44s. for yellow, and 45s.@47s. 6d. for bright yellow.

BREADSTUFFS—Under large supplies of Wheat and Barrel Flour, the continued free offerings of French Flour, and liberal receipts of Indian Corn, there has been considerable pressure to sell, which, falling upon a market already depressed by the unsatisfactory accounts from the Provincial Towns and the Continent, have farther unsettled prices, particularly of common descriptions of Wheat and Flour, and restricted business to the limited wants of consumers. For Oaty Red Wheats there has been a slow sale at a decline of 1d.@2d. ℔ 70 ℔s, from the prices of Friday, but other descriptions, if fine, brought the values of that day. Western Canal Flour, being in large supply and usually of low grade, has been much pressed, with sales at about 21s., whilst the better descriptions of Ohio have been superseded by French, which is offered at relatively cheaper prices; for such Flour, however, as St. Louis and New-Orleans Inspected, against which there is no direct competition, there is a fair trade at full prices. Indian Corn has preserved a steady trade, at irregular prices, for Mixed and Yellow; White is cheaper.

To-day's Market was very quiet, and business limited. Spring Wheat was offered at 5s. 10d.@6s; Red, 6s. 9d.@7s. 2d.; and White, 7s.@7s. 9d. W. Canal Flour brings 20s 6d.@21s. 6d.; New-York Ohio, 25s. @26s.; St. Louis, 27s @27s. 6d. Mixed and Yellow Corn are steady at 33s.@33s 6d.

PROVISIONS have again been very quiet—in new BACON there is a fair retail trade for American at 45s. for Cumberland, 46s @47s. for Long Rib, 48s. for Long Clear, and 49s.@50s. for Short:—in old there is nothing doing. Prime Mess PORK is steady at 75s.@77s. 6d. For BEEF the market is irregular, Old occasionally selling as high as 85s.; whilst New brings 95s.@ 110s. for Prime Mess, and 120s.@135s. for such India as "H. AMES & Co" LARD is quiet at 51s.@52s. for retail parcels—the last sale of consequence being 110 tons, on London account, at 51s. For New there is some inquiry at 52s. 6d.@53s.

TALLOW—The stock in first hands does not exceed 500 casks; still prices, yielding to the depression in London, have become dull, and declined near 1s. ℔ cwt. In London the market is flat, at 52s. 6d. for Petersburg, Y. C., on the spot—52s 3d. for February to March. JAMES HEWITT & CO.

The Latest by the Africa.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Feb. 6—1 o'clock.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report Breadstuffs very dull. Wheat—Some little inquiry for red under 6s. per 70 ℔s., but resulting in little business. Flour unsalable. Indian Corn very slow. Provisions without change.

COTTON—The Market opens strong, and to-day's sales will reach 10,000 bales, at full prices.

LONDON, Saturday noon.

CONSOLS weaker—95⅞@96 for money, and 96@96¼ for account.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Feb. 6.

The *Marco Polo*, from Melbourne, was off Kinsale with all well, on the evening of the 5th inst.

Interesting from Australia.

REFORMS INTRODUCED IN THE LEGISLATURE—ANTICIPATED DECREASE IN THE YIELD OF GOLD—DISCOVERY OF A NEW ISLAND—FINANCIAL CRISIS IN MELBOURNE—SUSPENSIONS AND RUN UPON THE BANKS.

Advices from Melbourne, received by way of England, are to the 14th of December.

The new session, says the *Age*, commenced on the 3d December, Sir HENRY BARKLY opening the proceedings by announcing that several important measures of Parliamentary Reform would be at once introduced, but that all questions not requiring immediate legislation should be postponed till after a dissolution.

One of the measures is a bill for increasing the number of members of the Legislative Assembly, and for effecting such alterations in the electoral districts as are rendered necessary by changes in the local distribution of the population, "in order to secure each class of the community its due share in the representation." In this bill the Ministry propose to recognize and establish the novel principle of "the representation of minorities."

The second Reform measure is "a Bill for reducing the duration of the Assembly from five to three years"—which is certain to give universal satisfaction. The third is a Bill "for placing the independence of Parliament beyond the possibility of question, by rendering all salaried officers of the Government, with the exception of the Responsible Ministers, incapable of being elected Members of either House of Legislature." The fourth is a bill for "amending and incorporating in one Act the laws relating to proceedings at elections, the return of members to Parliament, and the prevention of bribery and intimidation." After disposing of the estimates, Parliament would probably adjourn before January—then meet for the consideration of the Reform Bills—and dissolve.

The estimates for 1858 present rather a cheerless picture. The treasurer, as usual, anticipates that he will reach the end of next (this) year with a balance to his credit, but he has failed to inspire the country with similar confidence. Two of the new sources from which he expects revenue are considered to be delusive, namely the new tax to be levied on the Chinese, and the assessment on stock depasturing on Crown Lands.

The most striking feature of the estimates is the diminished amount of revenue anticipated from the Gold Fields. Last year the miners, storekeepers, &c., on the gold fields were estimated as yielding £106,800; this year they are only set down as able to return £76,000—a melancholy indication of the anticipated decay of the most important interest in the country. Upon the whole, this Budget is regarded as one of the most unsatisfactory ever presented to Parliament.

We find the following in the Sidney *Herald*: "The missionary brig *John Wesley*, which arrived here on Thursday, the 4th, after a protracted voyage in Central Polynesia, reports the discovery of a new island of volcanic origin. The following is an extract from the log as to this discovery: 'Aug. 6, sighted an island lately thrown up by volcanic origin; it is situated in latitude 19° 15' S., longitude 155° E.; on the 27th sounded round the island, but found no bottom at 45 fathoms; the island was on fire all over; shoal water was found on S. S. W. side, but the land was steep on N. and W. sides.'"

The depression which rested on the laboring classes, has been dissipated in great measure by the arrival of the season for field work. The mercantile classes are the complaining ones now. Over-importation has produced a glut, ruinously reducing the prices of imports; and something like a commercial crisis is the consequence.

On the commercial and financial news from Australia, which is of considerable importance, the London *Times*, in its City article, makes the following comments:

"The commercial advices from Australia on the present occasion possess considerable interest. Although at the departure of the mail the commencement of the English panic was not known, a general conviction seems to have been entertained of the nature of the trade carried on by our principal exporters. It was plain to every one that for months and months goods had been recklessly consigned to the Australian markets on English and Scotch account, and that a revulsion of some kind could not fail to occur. There was, consequently, great distrust and a cry of scarcity of money, although, as on this side, it was confidence, not money, that was scarce, land being readily bought at high rates, just as Consols were in Loncon during the worst of the pressure. Numerous suspensions had taken place, fifteen firms having recently broken down at Melbourne alone for sums ranging from £9,000 to £90,000, and which represent an aggregate of £470,000. A run upon the Union Bank had happily soon subsided, but it is a point to be remarked that, while this was the only banking institution subjected to such a movement, it is also the only one in Victoria based upon the principle of unlimited liability. With regard to railway projects, there were increasing signs that the capitalists of London were expected to furnish abundant subscriptions. At Melbourne the Government of Victoria had called for tenders for the construction of more than 200 miles. In New South Wales, the policy adopted is in direct opposition to that of Victoria, it having been resolved to leave such works entirely to private enterprise, and that the American plan should be practised of giving a bonus of land to encourage the formation of independent companies. The illiberal measures at one time contemplated against the Chinese immigrants have been considerably softened, and the act passed by the Legislature of Victoria with regard to them, merely requires that each should pay a residence tax of £6 annually, (£1 every two months.) It appears, moreover, that there is no penalty for non-payment, except that in such case they will not be entitled to sue in any court of law, and that, consequently, the measure is expected, to a great extent, to become a dead letter.

Interesting from Brazil.

SEVERITY OF THE FINANCIAL CRISIS—ADVANCE IN THE RATE OF DISCOUNT—ENORMOUS STOCKS OF COFFEE—JUDICIOUS ACTS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

We have received advices from Rio, by way of England, to the 1st of January, and from Pernambuco to the 10th.

The United States frigate *Plymouth* was at Rio.

The Rio correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 1st of January, says:

"The disastrous news brought by this steamer from Europe has affected materially this market. On the 24th the Bank of Brazil raised its rate of discount to 11 per cent., and bills on England have been passed at 24d. and 23¾d. The stock of coffee on hand cannot be far short of 500,000 bags, or about $35,700 tons. It prices were to fall to 3,600 or 3,800, we think importers would prefer shipping on own account at these rates, rather than run the risk of remitting bills. At the time the Bank Charter was granted, it was questioned by many how the exchange was to be maintained at 27d. in the face of a bad harvest, or at a time when the produce of the country was unsalable. The amount of gold in the Bank coffers is but a trifle, and a large premium is now offered for all that appears at market. Sovereigns have been sold at 9,800, cash, and doubloons may be quoted at 32,000 to 32,500.

Excepting in wines, sales have been very limited. Bank shares are worth 106 to 107 milreis premium. The bills returned protested for non-payment, on P. DE SA, were paid here immediately by the drawer. We look anxiously for later dates from London. At the present moment large interests are at stake.

Every branch of trade has been, with few exceptions, exceedingly dull, and will continue so until sales of coffee be effected. Freights dull. Arrivals numerous.

The Imperial Government have acted most judiciously in the midst of these difficulties; and not the least to be admired of their acts is that of announcing the payment of the dividends on the national debt before they were due. This judicious and considerate course has done much to restore confidence, and prevent unnecessary alarm.

The weather in Brazil was fearfully hot, but Rio was healthy.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR.—MONDAY, Feb. 22.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 272, 27, 29, 418, 263, 181, 478, 277, 288, 432, 447, 204, 143, 238, 239, 570, 471, 75, 360, 361, 493, 573, 575, 577, 581, 584, 586, 513, 486, 505, 102, 324, 476, 588, 589, 591, 596, 597, 600, 315, 547.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 148, 46, 65, 77, 78, 84, 93, 107, 108, 109, 52, 110, 132, 135, 160, 161, 162, 33, 81, 91, 22, 133, 138, 139, 141, 149.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 51, 15, 17, 176, 194, 195, 196, 198, 1689, 376, 119, 123, 180, 163, 212, 213, 214, 215, 217, 218.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

JOBSON'S FURTHER TROUBLES—MOTION FROM THE REFEREE THAT MESSRS. JOBSON AND SEELY SHOULD BE COMMITTED FOR CONTEMPT.

It will be remembered that in the TIMES has been published a report of the referee case of *Jobson* vs. *Griffin*. On Thursday last the proceedings were broken up in a most undignified manner by a personal encounter between Mr. Jobson and Mr. Seely.

On Saturday, John N. Whiting, Esq., the Referee, submitted his report to the Court. It recited substantially the same facts as we published at the time, and was as follows:

REPORT OF REFEREE.

To the Supreme Court of the State of New-York:

Jobson vs. *Griffin.*—The undersigned, duly appointed referee, to hear and decide this action by anorder of thisCourt, dated April 19, 1857, begs leave respectfully to report:

1 That the hearing of the proofs in this action commenced in May, 1857, and has been continued at intervals until the 18th day of February instant, on which day it was set down for hearing at the office of the subscriber, in the City of New-York.

2. That on that day the parties met, attended by counsel, and the examination of a witness was commenced, and after one or two questions, F. L. Seely, Esq., of counsel for the defendant, in speaking of one David W. Jobson, then present, (and who had prior to that day been examined as a witness in this action,) applied an epithet to him which said Jobson instantly resented, addressing offensive epithets to said Seely, upon which, notwithstanding the subscriber made all the exertion within his power to prevent it, a violent assault and battery ensued between the said persons.

3. That the subscriber instantly sent for two officers of said City, who were outside, and requested them to take Seely and Jobson into custody, and to cause all persons not connected with the subscriber's office to leave the same; and that as soon as order was restored the subscriber was informed said persons had been arrested, and were taken before a Police Magistrate; whereupon, the subscriber adjourned said reference.

4. That in the opinion of the subscriber, a shameful contempt of this Court characterized said proceeding, and that both said F. L. Seely and David W. Jobson were guilty of the same; that for a number of causes summary punishment of such contempt was impracticable; that the subscriber intends to ask leave to renounce and abandon said reference, and he respectfully prays for such action in the premises as to this Court shall seem meet.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN N. WHITING, Referee.

Dated, NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1858.

On this report he asked for an order to show cause why Messrs. Jobson and Seely should not be punished for contempt. His Honor immediately granted the following

ORDER:

Jobson vs. *Griffin.*—Upon the within report let David W. Jobson and F. L. Seeley, Esqrs., attorneys of this Court, show cause before Hon. H. E. Davies, one of the Justices of this Court, at the Special Term thereof, to be held on the 24th day of Feb. 1858, at 10 o'clock A. M., why they should not be punished for a contempt of this Court, as referred to in the within report; and also let the said F. L. Seely show cause why his license as an Attorney of this Court should not be revoked.

THOS. CLARKE.

Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1858.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Feb. 20.

Before Hon. Justice Pierrepont.

PRACTICE—WHAT MUST BE CONTAINED IN AFFIDAVITS FOR ARREST.

Walter Hicks vs. *Edward Payson.*—This case, which is before the Court on a motion to discharge defendant from arrest, came up for argumen again on new proofs. The action is brought for an accounting, and payment of balance found to be due, said to be upwards of $30,000, from defendant, as agent of plaintiff. The plaintiff procured the arrest of defendant on an affidavit showing that some six or seven years ago plaintiff employed defendant to act in New-York as agent of plaintiff's percussion cap factory, at Haverstraw; that the defendant had entire charge of the concerns of the New-York agency down to the Fall of 1857, when plaintiff got possession of the books of the concern, and then found that the defendant had been guilty of frauds, which were specified in the affidavit. Plaintiff claimed that the defendant should render him an account of his dealings, and pay the balance due on the account.

On this affidavit an arrest was ordered, which the defendant moved to discharge, and on the hearing an oral examination of defendant was ordered at Chambers. The defendant there made full explanation as to all the accounts and dealings; the examination occupying six days. The motion now came on to be argued on all the proofs by Mr. W. A. Hardenbrook for the plaintiff, and Messrs. John S. Washburn and B. V. Abbott for defendant. The questions argued were, whether the defendant was not a partner instead of an agent; and whether, if an agent, his employment was not of so broad and comprehensive a character, resulting in a general indebtedness instead of a fiduciary trust, or not to be embraced in the provisions of the law relative to arrest. Mr. Abbott also objected that the original affidavit of the plaintiff was defective, because it showed that plaintiff had the books, and did not show that he had ever demanded an account from defendant, offering him access to the books for that purpose; that no action could be maintained against an agent for an accounting, where the books were in possession of plaintiff, except on an offer to let him have the books to enable him to make out an account; and, therefore, there could be no jurisdiction to order his arrest.

Justice PIERREPONT said there was much in the books kept by the defendant which was difficult to understand, and he was reluctant to discharge defendant, but he thought the objections under the statute fatal. The defendant was therefore discharged.

Before Hon. Justice Woodruff.

DECISIONS.

Pentridge vs. *Lyon*—Motion for commission to examine defendant granted. Seven dollars costs of motion to abide events.

Schmann et al vs. *Ernest Pichter et al.* (two cases)—Motions for judgment on demurrers to complaint as frivolous, granted.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—FEB. 19.

Before Judge Brady, without a Jury.

Michael Harrison vs. *The Mayor, &c., and Collins.*—This was an action brought to foreclose a lien filed by the plaintiff under the Mechanics' lien law upon School Building No. 12. The defendant Collins contracted for the erection of the building in question, and the plaintiff furnished tin and other materials at the request of Collins valued at $219.

The contract of Collins was made with the school officers of the Seventh Ward. The plaintiff was sworn and testified as to the nature and character, and value, of the work performed by him.

The counsel for the defendants moved for a dismissal of the complaint, on the ground that the School Officers of the Seventh Ward were not the agents of the Corporation, and had no power to bind them.

The Court granted the motion.

BROOKLYN SUPREME COURT—FEB. 20.

Before Judges Strong and Emott.

DECISIONS.

Geo. Gillg vs. *David Jones, Bertha Maas and Others.*—Order of Special Term reversed and referee's report set aside and case sent back to same referee.

Wm. H. Fleerman vs. *Andrew McKean and Others.*—Nonsuit set aside and new trial ordered.

Thomas Porter and Others, respondents, vs. *Wm. Spence, appellant.*—Judgment confirmed.

Farmers Loan and Trust Company vs. *Bernardus Henderson, Sheriff of Queens County.*—Judgment for plaintiff.

The People vs. *The Long Island Railroad Company*, six indictments.—*People* vs. *Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad Company*, three indictments—Motions to change place of trial stand over for argument.

George Distler vs. *Samuel Lisbman.*—Order of the City Court of Brooklyn reversed, without costs and without prejudice to renew motion.

Wm. Tomlinson and Henry Cook vs. *Margaret McDermott.*—Judgment of City Court reversed, and new trial ordered—the costs to abide the event, before Judges STRONG, LOTT and INGRAHAM.

Nassau Building and Accumulating Fund Association vs. *John Canell.*—Judgment on report of Referee reversed and new trial ordered before the same, with liberty to use the testimony heretofore taken at the new trial. Either party allowed to introduce additional evidence—costs to abide the event.

The Third American Building Association vs. *John Helfesch.*—Judgment on report of Referee affirmed, with costs.

Henry Menge vs. *the Long Island Railroad Company.*—Judgment at the Circuit Court reversed and new trial ordered—costs to abide the event.

The President of the Westchester County Bank vs. *Jesse Purdy and others.*—Judgment on report of Referee confirmed.

Henry Glover vs. *Abel Russell.*—Judgment of City Court of Brooklyn and report of Referee confirmed.

Michael Sandford vs. *E. B. Osborne.*—New trial ordered—costs to abide event.

W. O. Nichols vs. *W. E. Arnold.*—Appeal dismissed, with $10 costs.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Honorable Recorder Barnard.

The February Term of the Court of General Sessions terminated on Saturday, when a large number of prisoners were sentenced. On the opening of Court, Ex-Recorder Smith, counsel for Plin White, charged with obtaining money under false pretences, moved to quash the indictment. The Recorder took the papers, and reserved his decision. The Ex-Recorder also presented a demurrer on behalf of Secor, Tice, Williams, Martin, and others, charged with selling policy tickets. The Recorder said he would hear the argument on Wednesday next at his private office.

Thomas Ferris pleaded guilty to an assault and battery on W. B McCormick. Fined $15.

Nicholas Cowan and Bartley Connor pleaded guilty to an assault and battery, and were fined; Cowan $20, and Connor $15.

Mary Waters, for keeping a disorderly house, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months and fined $75, to remain in prison until the fine is paid.

John Eckford pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and was fined $25.

Samuel Hoffman pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny. He was indicted for the offence itself. Great effort was made to obtain a suspension of judgment in this case, but the Recorder refused, and sentenced him to the State Prison for two years and three months. The prisoner's friends are of high respectability.

Thomas Riley, a youth, pleaded guilty to petit larceny. Sentenced to the Penitentiary for four months.

Horace Waters was next called for sentence. The Recorder said to him: A Jury have found you guilty of an assault on Mary A. Williamson. The circumstances that led to the commission of that assault were of a character not calculated to impress a Court with any very strong ideas of lenity. You went into her house for the purpose of recovering property, claimed to belong to you as owner. You took occasion to go there when you must have had positive knowledge that the husband of the lady whom you assaulted was absent. This was the more inexcusable because he had always used you very kindly. After you got to her house, and were told by the lady that you could not remove any property until the husband's return, you then so far forgot yourself as to place your hands in anger on a woman. Your own feelings as a gentleman should have counseled you that you were doing very wrong in acting thus. To be sure, you did not do any great injury; but there are considerations to be looked to in all cases of this kind, besides the actual damage. The law deems the person of another sacred, and will not allow the least violence to it. It is not so much for the injury that may be inflicted as for the insult and indignity offered. The law cannot tolerate that a great outrage and contempt for its commands shall be passed over in silence. I am led to make these extended remarks because you unlawfully entered the house of the complainant, and after you had committed such violence of propriety in entering, you suffered yourself to lose sight of the commands of manhood, and place your hands in anger on a woman. The affidavits that have been put in on your behalf for the mitigation of punishment show you to be a very peaceable, quiet, moral man, and, up to the time of your committing this violation of law, a good and respectable citizen. In consideration of these facts, I shall, on this occasion, impose on you such a sentence as, in my judgment, will answer the ends of justice, and, at the same time, prevent you and others from committing like offences on similar occasions. The sentence of the Court is, therefore, that you pay a fine of $25, and to stand committed until such fine is paid.

The fine was immediately paid, and Mr. Waters left the Court.

David Mendebaum pleaded guilty to an assault on a woman with whom he had a dispute, inflicting a severe stab on her. Sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months, and fined $250.

W. C. Thompson, convicted of grand larceny, was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and five months.

Dennis Mahon, aged 16, pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months. Edward Doyle, his confederate, aged 11, was sent to the House of Refuge.

Johann Berger pleaded guilty to assault and battery, having stabbed a man with whom he had a quarrel, no less than four times. Sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months. The Recorder was induced to be thus lenient as Berger supported his aged father, together with his wife and a large family of children.

Thomas Hogan pleaded guilty to an assault, and was fined $10.

Charles Ross, convicted of an unprovoked assault and battery, was sent to the Penitentiary for 60 days and fined $10.

John W. Paromar pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree. His father, who is a wealthy planter in Accomac County, Virginia, promised if judgment was suspended to remove him from the City. The Recorder, on condition that he should not return to the City for five years, consigned him to his father's charge.

Jeremiah Flynn, convicted of burglary in the third degree, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years.

Jacques Monnais, convicted of receiving $500 worth of goods stolen from the boarding-house of Alfred Goure, was sentenced to two years and two months in the Penitentiary. The boy who stole the property, and who was an important witness against the prisoner, was discharged.

Mary Forbes pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

Elizabeth Crawford, convicted of forgery in the fourth degree, was sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary.

John Murphy, convicted of assault and battery, was sentenced to six months in the Penitentiary.

Mr. John Graham, on behalf of Jacob Boarges, indicted for an alleged violation of the lottery laws, moved to quash the indictment. The counsel spoke at great length, and the Recorder adjourned the further hearing of the argument till Wednesday, at his private office. The Court was then adjourned for the term.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—Feb. 20.

Before Justices Osborn and Brownell.

The Judges took their seats a few minutes after 9 o'clock, and proceeded to dispose of a calendar which enumerated only 19 prison cases, 2 suspended cases, and 13 bail cases—34 altogether. The cold weather of last week accounts for the brevity of the list; the number of petty crimes committed appears to be guaged, like the weather, by the thermometer, and when the degree of cold is zero the number of prisoners arrested is indicated by a figure which is not very much larger.

Virginia Davis, Georgiana Gordon and Ellen Davis, frail criminals in crinoline, so Catherine Kelly, of No. 40 White-street, alleged—were arraigned on a charge of assaulting and beating Mrs. Kelly, (Feb. 17,) and sticking a penknife into her. The complainant gave her testimony. *Judge Osborn*—Virginia Davis, come inside the bar. We acquit you and the other one. Virginia and Ellen were placed in the stand. One swore that the complainant was the aggressor, and struck Georgiana with a poker. The other one said she was not present when the affray took place. *Judge Osborn*—You wasn't there at all! she swears you were. I believe she lies. We'll discharge these two and find the other guilty, and suspend sentence. (To the complainant.) There's no doubt that you used a poker on this woman. Where is she? The complainant came forward and expostulated vigorously against the judgment of the Court. The latter, however, was insensible to her eloquence. The prisoners were discharged and flounced out of the court-room 'mid the rustling of their own silk dresses, and the murmurs of the complainant.

Richard Grimans was next arraigned, and Hermann Volkens took the stand. *Clerk*—Put your hand on the book. The witness placed his left hand on the book. *Judge Osborn*—Right hand, right hand. *Clerk*—No, he can't. *Judge Osborn*—Oh, this is the man that had his arm broke. The prisoner was charged with being engaged with others in an assault and battery on the complainant. The latter could not identify him, and "I've got no witness here except my wife, and she don't know nothin'," said he. The prisoner was acquitted.

Nelson Phillips, colored, acknowledged that he stole a beaver muffler, worth $2, from Francis Hastings, (Feb. 18.) He was sent to the same correction establishment, for four months.

John Donnelly was arraigned, on the complaint of Andrew J. Milpaugh, who charged him with stealing two pieces of silk. Officer James P. Bennett, of the Deputy Superintendent's office, arrested the prisoner. *Clerk*—Guilty, or not guilty? *Prisoner*—Guilty of an attempt at petit larceny. *Judge Osborn*—You can't plead guilty of an attempt, when the property was found in your possession. Are you guilty, or not, of this charge? *Prisoner*—Guilty. *Judge Osborn*—Two months in the Penitentiary.

John Brannan, it was alleged, stole Peter Brennan's horse, (Feb. 15.) *Counsel*—He has a family to support, and everything else. John said he took the horse in mistake. Peter did not believe him; neither did the Court. He was sent up for two months.

John O'Neill broke open a barrel and stole $10 worth of fish. The fish belonged to James H. Wood. *Judge Osborn*—Why did you do this? *Counsel*—He says he was hard up and had not had anything to eat for several days. *Judge Brownell*—(Indignantly)—Hard up! What did he go and break the head off a nice fish-barrel for? Couldn't he find something lying around loose to take without doing that?—The prisoner was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two months.

Adelia Dunn threw some scalding water over Bridget Burns, injuring her severely, Feb. 2. Adelia was arrested and committed for trial. But on the other side it was proved that Bridget had used provoking language to the prisoner. *Judge Osborn*—Well I've no doubt Mrs. Burns deserved something. I don't know whether she deserved hot water. I'm in favor of a light fine—(To prisoner)—We find you guilty and fine you $5. *Prisoner*—Well, Judge, I want a warrant out for her—(complainant.) *Officer*—Go along.—She paid her fine and went.

James McMann had committed an assault and battery on John Kenly, whom he met in William-street, and attacked without provocation. *Judge Osborn*—(To prisoner)—Any witnesses? *Prisoner*—I've no witnesses, but I'd like to explain. He was permitted to do so, but his explanation was not sufficiently satisfactory to secure his acquittal. He was found guilty and fined $20.

Anna O'Mara had stolen a veil and a mantilla worth $5 from Eliza Dusenberry. Officer Briggs of the Seventeenth Precinct Police arrested her. She was searched at the station-house and the property was found in her possession. *Judge Osborn*—How old are you? *Prisoner*—17. *Witness*—It isn't the first time she's been here. It's the third or fourth time. *Prisoner*—No it isn't, I never was sent up but twice in my life. *Judge Osborn*—Two months in the City Prison.

"That's an old one, I know," said Judge Osborn, as Margaret Clark was brought out of the prisoner's box. Mr. Simeon Leland, one of the proprietors of the Metropolitan Hotel, testified that some towels and linen, all worth $6, were found in the prisoner's trunk. She was found guilty of petit larceny and sentenced to the Penitentiary for two months.

Lewis Fritz was tried on a charge of assault and battery, preferred against him by Nicholas Werdener, and acquitted.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for the N. w-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of yesterday: 73 bbls. Ashes; 1,090 bbls. Flour; 10,800 bushels Corn; 321 bags Oats; 700 bags Malt; 1,000 pkgs. Provisions, and 510 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sell slowly at old rates. Pots, $6 25; Pearls, $6 50, ℔ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, to-day, 1,902 bbls., including 1,108 bbls. Pots and 794 bbls. Pearls.

COAL—The market is bare of foreign, which is nominal in value. Domestic is in good demand and is held with much firmness. In Philadelphia the Coal trade continues exceedingly dull. Advices from the Eastern markets, reporting ample supplies, and declining prices, have checked the demand for shipment. A number of the miners in the Schuylkill region have, in consequence, been compelled to cease operations. There is very little coming forward by railroad, and the demand is mostly confined to small lots for home consumption.

COFFEE—The demand is fair, and prices are well supported. We quote Maracaibo at 10¾c.@ 13c.; Rio, at 9¾c.@11¾c.; Bahia, at 9¾c.@10c.; and St. Domingo, at 9c.@9½c. ℔ ℔. In New-Orleans, during the week ending Feb. 13, Rio Coffee was less freely offered, and was in active request at improved prices. The entire sales of the week comprised 14,309 bags, embracing 403 (Skimmings) at 8c.@10c.; 1,100 at 9c.; 391 at 9¾c.; 300 at 9¾c.; 1,558 at 10c.; 984 at 10¾c.; 2,489 at 10¾c.; 2,162 at 10¾c; 1,535 at 11c.; 200 at 11¾c., and 3,187 at 9¾c.@11c. *Lonsdale's Weekly Statement* sets down the stock at 34,799 bags, (29,342 in first hands, and 5,457 in second hands,) against 8,820 at the corresponding date last year. The market closed at 10c. for ordinary; 10¾c. for fair, and 11c.@11¾c. for good fair to prime—showing an advance since last Friday of about 1c. Imports since 1st July, direct, 145 937 bags; coastwise, 13,265—total

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price two cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed at a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; five Copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

We are constantly in the receipt of communications purporting to state important facts, but entirely unfounded. We must repeat that, for reasons of manifest propriety, *anonymous communications conveying information will, under no circumstances,* RECEIVE THE SLIGHTEST ATTENTION WHATEVER. We must have such evidence as the writer's name and address may afford of the truth of his statements;—as a matter of course, they are always considered confidential.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent to us for publication.

Voluntary correspondence, containing important news, from all parts of the world, solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

☞ CHARLES G. GEER, (late GEER & HURLBURT,) No. 258 Main-street, New Post-Office Building, Hartford, Conn., will supply the DAILY, WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

☞ The Cunard steamship *Niagara* will leave Boston for Liverpool on Wednesday. The European mails, to go by railroad, will close at the New-York Post-Office to-morrow at noon, and those to go by steamboat at 2½ o'clock P. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Cunard steamship *Africa*, from Liverpool on the 6th inst., arrived at this port at an early hour yesterday morning. The news, which is three days later, is not of any special importance. The repressive measures of NAPOLEON III., and the refugee question, continued to occupy public attention. Our Paris correspondent gives an interesting account of the alarm which these measures have created; but it is not now believed that the Emperor will carry matters with such a high hand as was at first supposed. We print, elsewhere, the new penal decree, which is called a law for the assurance of public safety. The British Parliament reassembled on the 4th inst., and on the 5th the refugee question formed the subject of a sharp discussion between Lord PALMERSTON and Mr. ROEBUCK in the House of Commons. The latter spoke with much bitterness against NAPOLEON, and against the position taken by Counts DE MORNY and DE PERSIGNY, and the addresses of the French army concerning the late attempted assassination of the Emperor. Lord PALMERSTON admitted that the British Government had received dispatches from the French Government requesting that such measures as they thought fit might be taken with regard to the refugees, and the Premier promised to lay the papers before Parliament on the following day. The financial news by this arrival is interesting. The Bank of England, rather unexpectedly, had further reduced its rate of interest from 4 to 3½ per cent. The Money market was easier, and Consols have advanced.

By the arrival at this port of the steamship *Black Warrior* we receive important news from Havana. The difficulties between Spain and Mexico have been peaceably adjusted. Gen. CONCHA was advised of the termination of negotiations by the last mail from the Peninsula. The Spanish fleet, now cruising in the Gulf, is under orders to return home. M. DUERCY, a French engineer and administrator of the sugar estates purchased by the *Credito Mobiliario*, had been brutally murdered while on a professional visit to the San Martin estate. The assassins had not been arrested. Our correspondent states that there had been some difficulty between Commodore PAULDING, when at Havana, and the American Consul-General. The latter complains that he was not treated with proper respect when he visited the *Wabash*.

St. Louis is prolific in calamities. One of the most dreadful character occurred there on Saturday, a brief account of which we received by telegraph. The Pacific Hotel took fire about 3 o'clock in the morning, and the flames spread so rapidly that all the means of egress were cut off before the sleeping inmates could be aroused. The windows presenting the only means of escape, many leaped out and were instantly killed or horribly mangled, while some, unable to reach the windows, perished in their rooms. We have the names of twenty-nine killed and six seriously wounded, but as there were about one hundred persons in the hotel at the time, and forty or fifty were missing, the probability is that the loss of life is still more serious.

We have by telegraph from St. Louis two week's later news from Camp Scott, the present headquarters of the Utah expedition. The troops are reported to be in good spirits and eager for a descent on Salt Lake City. The Mormons, according to reliable intelligence received by Col. JOHNSTON, were actively engaged in making preparations for resistance in the Spring. Governor CUMMING was performing the duties of his office to the best of his ability under the circumstances.

An explosion of gas took place in the basement of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Sixth-street, near Race, Cincinnati, on Friday evening, occasioned by defective pipes. The floor was torn up, the walls were shattered, and the basement was made a complete wreck. A number of persons were holding a meeting in the place at the time, eight or ten of whom were seriously injured—several of them it is supposed fatally.

A party of Sing Sing convicts attempted to escape from prison last Thursday. While marching in to supper, they rushed from the ranks and for the ice-covered river. They were brought to by the keepers firing revolvers after them. Two of the fugitives were badly wounded, and all were recaptured. One of the worst wounded was SPENCE, who was sent up from this City last October for practicing the panel game.

The snow-storm on Saturday seriously impeded business. Cotton was moderately dealt in at steady rates. A good demand prevailed for Flour and Corn at firmer prices. Groceries were in request. New-Orleans Molasses advanced. Naval Stores were held higher, but were quiet. Provisions were inactive, and hog products favored buyers. Freights were quiet, with 526 vessels of all classes in port.

Officer VOOS, of the Tenth Ward Police, was arrested on Saturday, charged with extorting four dollars from a poor washwoman, under pretence that he could effect the release of her husband from the Essex Market Prison. It is supposed that VOOS divided his "spoils" with two brother policemen who were with him when the negotiation was consummated. The officer at first charged the woman fifty cents for getting her admitted inside the prison gate. Justice STEERS held the accused in $500 bail to answer the charge before the Grand Jury.

In the Supreme Court on Saturday, J. N. WHITING, Esq., obtained an order to show cause why Messrs. JOBSON and SEELY should not be punished for contempt, in consequence of their proceedings in the case of *Harey, assignee of Jobson*, vs. *Griffin*. The order is returnable on Wednesday. In the Superior Court, in the case of *Hicks* vs. *Payson*, Judge PIERREPONT decided that where a principal demands an accounting with his agent, if the principal has possession of the books, his affidavit, to obtain agent's arrest, must state that the books were tendered to agent for the purpose of making out such accounting.

Mrs. MCCORMICK, residing at No. 58 Second-street, on Saturday night pounced upon a burglar who had worked his way into her room. Seizing the fellow by the throat, she held him firmly till a policeman came to her aid. The burglar struggled desperately to get away, but had to succumb to the powerful pressure upon his windpipe. A complete kit of burglar's tools was found on the prisoner, and a list of houses which he evidently designed to "crack."

The snow-storm of Saturday abated at sundown, there being an average of about 4 inches of snow on the level. Yesterday the sleighs were out, and the riding was very good, though the weather was warm and the sun out in full thawing force.

The deaths in the City last week numbered 473, an increase of 30 on the number of the preceding week. There were 24 deaths from small-pox.

Very generally yesterday the clergy of the City made Sabbath observance the topic of their discourses.

The Administration and Cuba.

When Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, congratulated the country upon the nomination of Mr. BUCHANAN by the Cincinnati Convention, he gave it as a reason for the joy that was in him, that the Sage of Wheatland had uttered to himself, in person, these memorable words: "If I can be instrumental in settling the Slavery question, and then add Cuba to the Union, I shall, if President, be willing to give up the ghost, and let BRECKINRIDGE take the Government." It would be ungenerous to cast any shadow of a doubt upon the sincerity of the President's disposition to oblige BRECKINRIDGE, but really the gallant Kentuckian's chance for the succession, so far as it depended upon Mr. BUCHANAN'S "settlement" of the Slavery question, has so grown fine by degrees and beautifully less, as to afford some room for the report that his friends interpret the conjunction of Mr. BUCHANAN'S double condition to be a conjunction-disjunctive, and are now urging upon the Administration a speedy fulfillment of the Cuban clause before that, too, shall have been intrigued into impracticability. The allies of BRECKINRIDGE cannot make themselves heard too soon.

For the low mutterings of the first Presidential Message are beginning to be reëchoed from the Government organs, both great and small, and the attitude assumed by Spain herself shows that the threat of aggression is beginning to provoke its natural consequences. And unless Mr. BUCHANAN shall speedily interpose his authority to silence the ignorant uproar of his over-zealous supporters, he will really justify the most serious suspicions of his good faith, and make the country at large believe that he wishes indefinitely to postpone the period of his abdication. For nobody knows better than the President how utterly idle is the notion that Cuba can ever be brought into this Confederacy as a valuable and integral part of the Union by the force of arms. Nobody knows better than he that if Cuba is ever to be acquired by the United States and permanently added to us as an element of strength and a source of wealth, the acquisition must be made neither by bluster, by Buncombe, nor by battle. And if he honestly desires to illustrate his Administration by achieving this avowed object of his heart's desire, he must be perfectly conscious that every voice which swells the senseless clamor of his partisans about "Spanish bravado" and the "Storming of the Moro Castle," is a voice of doom to him and to his dreams; and he can be anxious for nothing so much as for the utter silence upon this subject of his "noisy following."

The Spain of 1858 differs from the Spain of 1758, as Mr. BUCHANAN must be well aware, rather in its power relatively to other States, than in its absolute force and its national spirit. The Spanish temper is as high and stern to-day as it ever was; as capable of national desperation and of acts of sudden fury, entailing secular consequences, while the positive vitality of the Spanish nation in the elements of strength, defensive and offensive, is quicker and more vigorous than it has been for half a century past. The remarkable revival of Spanish commerce, upon which so much stress has been laid during the last few years, and over which Mr. DISRAELI croaked while Chancellor of the British Exchequer, as if it augured the annihilation of British trade, has been much more conspicuously perceptible in the domestic than in the foreign commerce of the nation, and is symptomatic therefore of a healthy activity within the country itself, which, while it is practically beyond the reach of reprisals, would very soon make itself felt abroad in the case of a war with a great maritime people unfurnished as we now are with a protective navy adequate to our commercial risks. The national trade of the single city of Barcelona, for instance, during the last year equaled the foreign trade of Philadelphia, and the port records show a movement of 600,000 tons in 2,610 arrivals and 2,395 departures of Spanish bottoms. As a single item of the foreign trade of the same city, we find an importation of $4,250,000 of American cotton during the same year in Spanish vessels for manufacture in the Province of Catalonia, or an amount of the great Southern staple nearly five times as large as was consumed by the mills of the State of Maryland. The trade of Cadiz itself, which had been supposed to be quite "nursed" to death, has shown evidences of life, and there can be no doubt that Spain is at this moment able to establish and equip a fleet of steam privateers which could inflict infinite damage upon the enormous foreign commerce of the United States.

These considerations which may have little weight with the fillibusters of the backwoods, or the insignificantly mercantile States of the Southern Atlantic seaboard, would be vividly present to the minds of the Northern representatives, and of the Western States, which are connected with the commerce of the world through Baltimore, New-Orleans, Philadelphia, New-York, and Boston, in the event of any proposition looking to a war with Spain; and nothing but a certain prospect of the immediate and profitable acquisition of Cuba, could attenuate their force. No such prospect, however, appears in the vista of a Spanish war. In the first place, the fortresses of the Island can be taken, upon paper, with infinitely more ease than by sea and shore. This fact the reports of Colonel TOTTEN will probably impress with renewed emphasis upon the Presidential mind. And in the next place, no one who knows the Spanish character, and understands the composition of the slave population of Cuba, can doubt that Spain, on retiring from the Island, if she were driven thence by force, would leave us a legacy twenty-fold more terrible than she bequeathed to the English in Jamaica. If the Cuban Creoles themselves have any instinct of self-preservation, they would resist any attempt to change the settled order of things by violence, with all the fury of despair; and the true explanation of the pardonable loyalty of the "Ever-faithful Island," is to be found in the conviction of the vast majority of the intelligent Creole inhabitants, that they can afford nothing so ill as a serious conflict between whites in the midst of such a multitude o African savages as Cuba now contains. Th lessons of St. Domingo have not been thrown away upon her neighbor. They repelled the Spanish-American revolutions of fifty years ago—they suppressed all sympathy for the Lopez liberators, and they will unite all the wealth of Cuba against any violent transfer of the island at any time.

If, then, Mr. BUCHANAN really means to attempt the acquisition of the garden of the Antilles as a preliminary to a dignified retreat from the cares of public life, he must "impose silence upon the trumpeters" at once. If he does not, the nation will wait in vain to hear his "*nunc dimittis*," and Mr. BRECKINRIDGE will believe himself an ill-used man.

Foreign Criminals in New-York.

The Police records of this City are, after all, the strongest argument that any Know-Nothing can advance for the faith that is in him. We are almost tempted to say that they are an unanswerable argument. No candid and intelligent man will deny that they point out a necessity for sweeping reforms;—reforms, which it might have been the destiny of "Americanism" to carry out, if Americanism, so called, had been less exclusive and dictatorial, and more practical in its policy.

We published, several days ago, the report of our Police Superintendent on Metropolitan Crime and Criminals, and from that document it appeared that, during the last three months, some twelve thousand arrests were made in this City. Of these, eight thousand were Irish, and over two thousand were foreigners of other nationalities. In all the large cities of the Union the same story is repeated. The proportion of foreign criminals is as five to one in the prisons which law-abiding citizens are so heavily taxed to support. This is an alarming exhibit, and a suggestive subject for the legislator, and for every man who deposits his vote in the ballot-box. What—we hear asked—would New-York be without its foreign element of ignorance, pauperism and crime? Why, its courts, jails, and workhouses would be comparatively empty; about one-half its present police force would be amply sufficient for all contingencies; and instead of being, as it is, the worst governed and most heavily taxed city in the world, it would become what enthusiastic Americans imagine their metropolis ought to be—a model to the capitals of the "down-trodden" States of Europe. Unfortunately for New-York, however, it has been, for half a century, a house of refuge to all the down-trodden wretches in the world. Escaped convicts and men who had not the remotest claim to our sympathy, have been publicly recognized as patriots, and when we gather in our trimonthly harvest of ten thousand foreign criminals, we really reap the fruit of what we ourselves have sown.

It is unnecessary to say here that we are altogether opposed to any policy that would place obstacles in the way of legitimate immigration to these shores. It was partly by such immigration that the Northern States, especially, acquired their preponderating influence, and rose so rapidly to their high position among the nations of the earth. We will readily admit that every honest, hard-working man, be he poor or rich, who arrives in this country, is an addition to its wealth and strength; but, on the other hand, every dishonest, idle scoundrel, who seeks refuge here, more than counterbalances the honest immigrant, for he contaminates others with whom he is brought in contact. If we are to credit the report of Superintendent TALLMADGE, it would appear that, as far as the Irish are concerned, the vicious outweigh the peaceably disposed. The crimes to which they are peculiarly addicted are crimes of blood, from murder down to simple assault. The English who emigrate to this country, though vastly inferior in numbers, are little better than their Irish compatriots. New-York is an asylum for all English pickpockets, thieves, and burglars, when they find London, and other large cities in the British isles, too hot to hold them. The Germans are by far the best behaved of the foreign population of New-York:—such inference, at least, is to be drawn from the figures presented in the Superintendent's report.

In addition to the offences that properly belong to a police report, it is not too much to say that to the foreign element of the present day can be traced a vast deal of that bribery and corruption with which the administration, both of State and Federal government, has been disgraced. Statesmen, of otherwise high standing, do not hesitate to pander to the passions and prejudices of an "Irish party," or of any other un-American party, and thus encourage them to renew, on American soil, the feuds that cursed the land of their birth. This it was that gave rise to as great an evil in the shape of Know-Nothingism; but, though that abortion has been repudiated, some of its principles, which were sound and politic, have not been without their influence on the public mind. A great outcry was raised abroad against "Americanism," and it was ignorantly or maliciously asserted, that a general persecution of foreigners was intended. Such, however, was never the case; the rights of foreigners have never been invaded, and never will be invaded. Popular sentiment here has always erred on the opposite side, and, unfortunately for the public good, has sympathized with people of every class and condition, without the slightest discrimination. We should not, perhaps, regret our extravagant generosity, even though it has been often extravagantly abused. But, at the same time, this great increase of criminals among the foreign population of our large cities, is a matter which merits inquiry; for it is not upon them, but upon the Republic of the United States, that the stain rests in the eyes of the world.

A LECOMPTON MEETING.—We understand that a paper is in circulation for signatures calling a meeting of the Administration Democrats who are in favor of the Lecompton movement. The meeting will probably be held during the present week.

We venture to suggest that Gen. CALHOUN be invited to make a speech. Hitherto all the speaking upon the Kansas question by men who had held official positions in the Territory, and were therefore especially qualified to discuss the subject, has been on the other side. All the Ex-Governors and Ex-Secretaries who have addressed Eastern audiences on this topic have been zealously opposed to the policy of the Administration.

It would certainly have a good effect to hear somebody on the other side, and we are confident no one would draw a larger audience, or be heard with more interest than Gen CALHOUN. He has for a long time taken a prominent part in the affairs of the Territory, and is well qualified to vindicate the policy which he supports, if it is susceptible of vindication at all. We trus the managers of the coming meeting will take this matter into consideration, and procure his attendance if possible.

The Ideal Yankee.

Believing that there must be some truth in the typical idea which every nation gives of itself in the symbolical figures by which it represents its nationality, we must confess that the emblematic Yankee is not calculated to engender feelings of pride and vain glory in our bosoms. In fact we never see one of those pictorial embodiments of the smartest people in all creation without feeling as strong a desire to give him a kick, as JOHN RANDOLPH used to experience whenever he met a sheep; and when he is placed by the side of that bluff, hearty, and honest faced old gentleman, who is supposed to represent the nationality of Great Britain, the Mr. Bull of *Punch* in his breeches and top boots, we cannot choose but blush for our national ideal.

It would have been a great blessing for us if, when our ancestors were inventing a heraldic emblem of the nation, they had employed some artist to paint a standard figure as the representative man of the race. We have now the mortification of seeing ourselves disfigured and presented by a mean looking caricature of humanity, long, lean, sharp and cadaverous, with a rascally expression of face, wearing a rusty, bell-crowned hat, ill-fitting boots, a preternatural swallow-tailed coat, with trowsers, too short for his legs, tugging hopelessly at a pair of attenuated straps. This is the figure which we have made of ourselves in sport, but which the ill-natured world has adopted in earnest, at our own instigation, till foreign artists, whenever they wish to represent an American, gravely and invariably adopt our national scarecrow for a model. Our good-natured British friends sometimes intensify the idiosyncracy of our national *eidolon*, by putting a broad-brimmed hat upon his head and a cat-o'-nine tails in his hands, typical of his mission to whip all creation in the future, and an indefinite number of lazy Quashees and Sambos *ad interim*. And now *Harper's Weekly*, intending to typify the respect of America for a British hero, whose generous fame has become the common property of mankind, gives us a picture of this disreputable vagabond, standing with his hat off, while the phantom funeral of HAVELOCK passes by, like a cloud in the distance.

This is a ridiculous, but an intolerable grievance. Our Ideal Yankee cannot be put to serious uses in art. He is altogether a contemptible-looking sneak, and we are doing ourselves immense injury by permitting such a scarecrow to go before the world as a fitting emblem of ourselves. Surely it would be a patriotic office to begin a reform in this matter. The scurvy-looking Downeaster, who has been doing model duty for the Republic, must be thrown overboard at once, if we value our reputation for good looks. Since we collectively enjoy the privilege which is denied to us individually of painting our own portrait, we ought to try to conciliate truth with fancy in some more presentable shape. In the present revival of the arts, we offer this as an excellent opportunity for some of our native artists to make a handsome figure, themselves, by contriving a decent figure for the nation, in which the process of Apelles shall not be, as it now is, reversed, and all the worst traits of our national entity combined to the exclusion of all the better.

MR. SEWARD'S SUPREME COURT MOVEMENT.—The New-York *Tribune* professes itself "indifferent" to Mr. SEWARD'S "plan of reconstructing the Judicial Districts of the United States with a view of taking a larger proportion of the Judges of the Supreme Court from the Free States;" for the reason that Judges residing at the North decide in favor of the South on sectional questions, as was the case with NELSON and GRIER; and insists that "you cannot reform the Court without first reforming the Executive, which makes the Court,"—in other words, that the only true way is to elect a Republican President.

This is a narrow and partisan view of a large and momentous subject. Parties change so rapidly, rise and fall so constantly, and are so unstable both in principle and practice, that to base legislation respecting the construction of the Supreme Court upon partisan politics were folly. What is required is to put the Court into correspondence with the great interests and sentiments of the people, so that every portion of the Confederacy may have its due weight through Judges from its own territory, proportioned in number to its representative population. That a Judge may, at times, misrepresent the community from which he is taken, is one of those accidents against which legislation cannot provide. But in the long run, there can be no safer rule than to give to the North and the South, the East and the West, that just share to which their respective population entitles them.

The time is at hand when Northern representatives, whether legislative or judicial, shall no longer find it profitable or safe to betray their trust. With the heavy and irrevocable preponderance which the present year gives the Free States, that class of public men styled "Doughfaces" by the *Tribune*, must become obsolete. The lesson of the late Presidential election is impressive. For the first time the North attempted to act for itself. The next effort, if the North is driven to make it, will be successful.

RIGHTS OF SEPULTURE.—Senator WADSWORTH has introduced a bill in the Legislature of this State designed to protect graves from such violation as is often witnessed when a change of ownership of burial grounds takes place by sale or by operation of law. Not only are the feelings of surviving relatives, but the public sense, frequently shocked to see how carelessly the repose of the dead is disturbed when a new proprietor finds it convenient to obliterate the monuments and boundaries of a burial place.

Such desecration is continually occurring, both in city and country. Buildings are erected or the plow passes over the bones of the dead; for cupidity has no compunctions. Mr. WADSWORTH'S bill proposes to give to relatives the right to maintain an action to protect the repose of the dead, and also to remove and reinter their remains. The expenses of removal and reinterment made necessary by a change of ownership are to be borne by the proprietors of the burial place, and to constitute a lien upon the property. The Supreme Court is to enforce these rights.

Before any burial place shall be sold, a list of the persons buried therein, as far as can be ascertained, is required to be left with the County Clerk, and published for twelve successive weeks in such newspapers in the County as a Judge shall direct.

No removal from a burial place of the remains of any deceased person shall be made, except by the relatives, until a certificate is filed that a suitable place for their reinterment has been provided, either by the proprietors of the burial place or the public authorities, who shall bear all the expenses of such reinterment. The enactment of such a bill is much needed.

HOW THEY PUNISH DRUNKENNESS IN FRANCE.—We find the following paragraph in one of our French exchanges:—

"The mayor of Douai has just published an order that persons who get shamefully drunk in public-houses, and the *proprietors* of such establishments who allow them to become so, *shall be fined and imprisoned*. It appears that of late years drunkenness has become remarkably prevalent in the north of France."

To one whose mind is not preoccupied by a theory on this subject, this will probably seem to be a direct, practical, sensible way of dealing with an acknowledged and specific evil. To get drunk in public is an offence against social order and decency, to which there are two parties;—the Mayor of Douai wastes no time in discussing the niceties of the question, but fines and imprisons both.

In this country we are so much occupied in devising ways and means to prevent the sale of a glass of wine or a mug of beer, that we have neither time nor disposition to look after drunkenness in public places. A very large party in this State openly takes ground against having any law to punish this odious and disgusting offence, unless they can at the same time punish acts which in themselves are no offence at all. We are greatly devoted to theories in this country, and often sacrifice to our fondness for them practical results of the utmost importance. Experience will probably make us wiser in this respect, as in many others.

KEEN SCENTED.—The Richmond *South* must be gifted with most extraordinary olfactories to enable it to smell the taint of abolitionism in the garments of Mr. BUCHANAN'S friend CALHOUN, from Kansas.

"We observe," says the *South*, of Saturday, "from a 'Card' in the Washington *Union* of yesterday, that JOHN CALHOUN is resolved to throw the State of Kansas into the hands of the Abolitionists. He does not avow the purpose in so many words, but he betrays it with a distinctness which nobody can mistake. All at once he begins to suspect the validity of the returns from the 'Delaware Crossing,' and with a magnificent vaunt of personal honesty and independence, proclaims his resolution to do justice though his party be deposed from its imaginary ascendancy! Self-sacrificing patriot! Is the South to be sold again?"

It would seem from this that "personal honesty and independence," when they are allowed to enter into the consideration of Kansas affairs, are regarded by the *South* as fatal indications of hostility to Southern interests.

"The Democratic Party—it is the Union."—*Washington Union.*

Is it? We are sorry to hear it. For then the Union is in a poor way. It is no longer "one and inseparable," but badly split and likely to fall to pieces.

May not the President's organ be mistaken? All our hopes rest in this possibility.

The Bulwer Matrimonial Scandal.

One of the fruits of the new marriage law in England promises to be an appeal to the Courts on behalf of the authoress of *Cheveley* or *The Man of Honor*, against her husband, the author of the *Last of the Barons*, for conduct rather too baronial, according to her statement, for the usages of the latter half of the nineteenth century. Her ladyship's cause has created a great deal of sympathy in England among large numbers who have examined into the painful particulars, and Mr. ISAAC IRONSIDE, a well-known public spirited citizen of Sheffield, has issued the annexed circular:

"Some personal friends of Lady BULWER LYTTON, having come to the sorrowful conclusion that her Ladyship has really nothing to hope from her husband, Sir EDWARD BULWER LYTTON, that might in some measure alleviate her present urgent distress, and forlorn condition, have at this juncture determined to make an appeal to those who are known as having already shown some sympathy with her sufferings. Lady B. LYTTON having been given to understand by her legal adviser that her case is amenable to the laws of the country, her Ladyship's friends have decided on making an attempt to raise sufficient funds to meet the legal expenses likely to occur in trying the case. Even her Ladyship's honest and commendable endeavors to maintain herself by her writings have been completely frustrated by the unmerited enmity of her husband, by whose proceedings the fair proceeds, which she might have enjoyed, as the recompense of her own literary labors, have been prevented coming to her hands. As it is believed that legal proceedings will insure Lady BULWER LYTTON a competent alimony, I have been requested to appeal to your kindness and charity to help her in attaining this end. It may perhaps be advisable for me to add, that it is believed, if every one of her ladyship's friends would subscribe twenty shillings, the aggregate amount would meet all the legal contingencies of the trial. In saying this, however, I am far from desirous of limiting the contributors to the above, or any stated contribution; and beg, therefore, in conclusion, to say that any sum sent to me for the above purpose shall be immediately acknowledged."

TOADS IN HOLES.—The toad "ugly and enormous" has long enjoyed a much greater consideration in the world than either his personal beauty or his public services would have otherwise commanded for him, in virtue of two popular notions about his physical constitution. The belief that he bears a precious jewel in his head has been long exploded, in the face of SHAKSPEARE and the poets generally, but the public faith in his capacity of living like the creatures in the *aquarium*, on his own atmospheric resources, has been fortified by numerous instances in which toads have been discovered cozily alive in the heart of blocks of stone literally "as old as the hills." Mr. BUCKLAND, son of the late distinguished geologist of that name, in a pleasant book which he has just published on the *Curiosities of Natural History*, tells us that his father instituted a series of experiments, with a view of testing this great "toad question." The Dean of Westminster's inquiries resulted in a very satisfactory manner. He found that whenever the toads were shut up hermetically, they died *in a few months*, but that whenever a *very slight communication* with the external world was allowed them, they not only lived indefinitely, but actually *increased in weight*, nourishing themselves no doubt on the infinitessimal insects and animalcules admitted with the air. If, then, a toad of the last century crept into a rock-crevice, which was afterwards choked up with clay and gravel, yet still admitted some slight *modicum* of air, he might well be unearthed or *expetrified* now, in a condition of serene vitality.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON'S BIBLE.—Among the gifts brought over by the Prussian Prince for the high and mighty personages who were to assist at his nuptials, we see mention made of a magnificent Bible from the Royal Printing-Press of Berlin, gorgeously bound, and so loaded with golden ornaments as to weigh seventy-seven pounds, which was intended for the Bishop of London. This Bible, which was no Bible at all, but a copy of the New Testament in MARTIN LUTHER'S version, was, indeed, a present fit to pass from princely to Episcopal hands. It was one of the small edition printed in 1851, by DUNCKER, the celebrated Court printer of Prussia, as a specimen of the highest perfection attained in these days by the typographic art, and whether we consider the solid and satin-like sumptuousness of the paper, the rich, clear strength of the ink, the breadth and majesty of the type, the elegance and mathematical accuracy of the pages and the spacing, or the extreme grace and beauty of the initial letters and ornamentation, it must be pronounced the masterpiece of the modern press. A copy of this splendid work, unique, we believe, in this country, was procured for the Astor Library by the accomplished scholar to whose wise and watchful care the destinies of this admirable institution have been so judiciously confided. Dr. COGSWELL, of course, paying a closer regard to substance than to show, contented himself with a massive binding of the kind known as *paraclete*; but true typographical virtuosi will take small thought of crimson velvet and hasps of gold, when so exquisite a result of their beloved art lies open before them.

Senator Seward and the Army Bill.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I observed, a few days since, in your paper an editorial article from the Richmond *South*, the subject-matter of which was the recent remarks of Mr. SEWARD on the Army Bill.

The Richmond paper says the views of Mr. SEWARD are far-reaching and statesman-like. I agree with the Richmond paper in this opinion, but for very different reasons from those assigned by the *South*. That paper thinks Mr. SEWARD'S views statesman-like, *because* he looks forward to the period, near at hand, when Mr. SEWARD'S political friends will take possession of the Government; and, *therefore* approves the increase of the army because it will so soon be under Republican control.

Now, I believe Mr. SEWARD too much of a statesman to be influenced by such paltry considerations. The Richmond paper must have very mean or low ideas of statesmanship to confound the motives of the politician or the partisan with those of the statesman.

I believe Governor SEWARD, in his views respecting the increase of the Army, took in a far more extended field of action. Governor SEWARD, no doubt, considered our vastly-increased frontier, on which a chronic Indian war along lines of three or four thousand miles, must be expected to continue, until the roving tribes on both slopes of the Rocky Mountains are exterminated. He, no doubt, likewise foresees the ultimate necessity of interposition in Mexican affairs, to arrest the sway of anarchy, which will require an army of at least 10,000 men. He knows that the Government now has not an adequate force to protect the frontier—much less to guard the line of emigration to the Pacific coast. He knows that our forts are now suffering and going to decay for the want of garrisons.

These, no doubt, are some of the statesman-like views by which Mr. SEWARD is governed. They are entirely different from the miserable, petty, microscopic perceptions of his duty, which the Richmond *South* attributes to him.

The professional politician, like the editor of the *South*, can conceive of no motive which can influence a public man, excepting it relates to the acquisition of power. With such, the art of getting and keeping power, comprehends the "whole duty of man," whether he be called Patriot Statesman or Politician.

S. J. B.

The Weather.

THE GULF STREAM MAKES AN EFFORT—THE SLEIGHING CARNIVAL—BROADWAY TURNED INTO A RACE-COURSE.

Whether the Gulf Stream has or has not been unjustly charged with vacillation of purpose, inconsiancy of disposition, fickleness of temperament, and general perverse tendency to deviate from the right course, may, at the present date, be still matter of dispute. The accusation has been openly made, by sundry learned and unlearned persons, and as yet, we are left in doubt whether they are liable to a suit for libel, or deserving of the wreath with which science crowns her fortunate votaries. Certainly, on Saturday, the stream if the charge is a just one, strove hard to redeem its reputation. If it did change its course ninety or one hundred miles nearer our shores, as is alleged, it repented of its waywardness, and for a few hours ran back or nearly back into its old channel. The effort, however, cannot be characterized as a signal success, for yesterday the weather moderated again, and the sun dissolved the greater portion of the five-inch level of snow which had fallen in about thirty-six hours.

Saturday, notwithstanding, as being the only real wintry day we have had this season, was worthy of remembrance,—a day to be chronicled. Pedestrians were in a pitiful plight the entire forenoon, and late into the afternoon, but for about two hours in the middle of the day it was as much as a strait-going man could do to propel himself respectably against the sturdy, arctic blast. For that brief period it assumed all the characteristics of an old-fashioned, pell-mell, drive-and-don't-care-where snow-storm, and people naturally scouted the idea that the Gulf Stream had taken to new courses. Before dusk it ceased to snow, and after night-fall the stars winked pleasantly down upon numerous sleighing parties, bound to places two or three miles out of town. The sleigh-bells merrily jingled, the cold made fur caps a luxury, and people still remarked that the Gulf Stream, far from being chargeable with inconstancy, was as faithful to its old track as was the boy who "stood on the burning deck" to the post where his father had placed him, and which he could not quit, as he thought, without dishonor.

But yesterday, though it was not warm enough to thaw in the shade, wherever the rays of the sun fell, the snow ran off in freshets, and from the eaves and projecting ledges of houses, kept up, or rather poured down, a rapid succession of water drops, detrimental to beavers and bonnets, and irritating to the nerves of their wearers. People were not so certain about the Gulf Stream, and thought the charge might be true, after all. What did Lieutenant MAURY say? From an early hour the livery stable-keepers did a good business with their sleighs, and numerous parties dashed through quagmires of slushy snow, along the avenues and away into the country. The bad sleighing somewhat reduced the cost of the luxury, and we did not hear of any instance where more than five dollars an hour was asked for a good team, with accoutrements fit for a President. From three to four dollars was the average charge. Of private sleighs and cutters the number was very large, and throughout the day Broadway was like a race-course. Being Sunday, the omnibuses were withdrawn, and the entire length of the street, from Grace Church to the Battery, was without an obstacle. Up and down, almost at two-forty speed, dashed the sleighs. Racing matches with cutters were specially in vogue, and so many antagonists entered the lists that it was more dangerous to cross the street than on an ordinary working-day, when it is jammed with vehicles. On the sidewalk hundred of spectators walked slowly to and fro, enjoying the scene. Men shouted, boys hurled snow-balls, women waved their handkerchiefs. It was a carnival, a saturnalia. Fun and frolic ruled the day, Sabbath though it was.

After sundown, walking in the street grew risky and even dangerous in spots where the snow had melted, and which turned to glare ice. Still the temperature was comfortable enough, and mufflers or gloves were scarcely a necessity. Last night, a little before nine o'clock, it commenced to snow again, but the flakes seemed to have been soaked in water before they reached ground, and then immediately dissolved.

Travel has been a little—and but a little—impeded by the storm. Most of the railroads kept good time, the cars being detained only fifteen or twenty minutes. The Dunkirk train, on the Erie line, was three hours behind time, but that was an exception. On the Sound, the New-London boat which left at 4 P. M. on Friday, had to put back after remaining all night at Throg's Neck. The steamship *North Star*, for Southampton and Havre, did not sail on Saturday, owing to the storm, and the California steamer held up till Sunday noon.

Attempt to Escape from the Sing Sing Prison.

FIVE MEN ON THE ICE.

Four shot, Two Mortally Wounded.

A stampede occurred at the Sing Sing Prison, on Thursday evening, as the men were passing into the Prison, to be locked up for the night. The break was fortunately confined to one gang, but for a moment it seemed probable that the entire body were to unite in the attempt to escape.

As usual the men of the saw shop halted while those who have precedence were passing into the prison. When the word was given to "halt" JACK HAGGERTY, one of the most reckless and hardened of the convicts, sprung from the ranks and, brandishing a knife, shouted, "Now boys—liberty or death!" Four others followed HAGGERTY's lead, and the five started towards the river. As they jumped from the dock on the ice they were fired at by the guards temporarily stationed on the ice, as a precaution against such attempts. Three of them were hit by the first fire, but two continued to run, and were again fired at.

One of them, a man by the name of SPENCE, received a ball in his back, another in his thigh, and a third in his leg before he fell. SPENCE is about 35 years old. He was the "badger" at MOLL HODGE's famous "panel" establishment in West Broadway, and was sent up for 4 years and 8 months at the same time MOLL was, for doing LAWRENCE RILEY out of $250 last October.

Another convict, named QUIN, was mortally wounded before he gave up.

A third was shot, but not mortally; and a fourth was shot at, but not hit. He made fight, but the guard clubbed his discharged gun, and gave him such a dose of the butt-end as subdued him.

The only one not injured was HAGGERTY, who led the van.

The other men in the gang from which the break was made, at first manifested a disposition to follow their comrades. But the prompt and determined action of their keeper, and the speedy justice meted out to those who had led off, restrained them from proceeding further than a few steps.

As is generally the case, all the men exhibited much nervousness and insubordination; but the exhibition of revolvers generally cowed them down.

Some think the outbreak was a concerted plan; but that HAGGERTY made a premature movement. The officers of the prison are making an investigation which will probably determine the extent of the rebellion; but they do not now think it was understood beyond the shop in which it took place.

SPENCE and QUIN are occupying cots in the Hospital. They are both considered beyond the reach of human skill, though they may linger for some days. QUIN appears to suffer, and continually groans. SPENCE, though probably suffering quite as much as his companion, has more fortitude, and gives no outward evidence of what he suffers. Occasionally he turns to QUIN, and says, "Do, for God's sake, stop making such a noise. We have got to croak, (die,) and we may as well be decent about it, and go game." And he appears so to control his own feelings, as to assume a perfect indifference as to the result of his rash attempt.

The Great Jobson Case Again—Explanatory Note from Mr. Seely.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of this date appears an article under the caption, "The Great Jobson Case," in which manifest injustice is done me. You say the case (referring to that in which JOBSON had been sworn as a witness) was "contested *pugnis et calcibus*, instead of in the ordinary manner."

Permit me to say that what you have stated formed no part of the case in which I was then engaged as Counsel. It is true, however, that during the trial of the case to which I allude, and while I was engaged in arguing a question before the Court, JOBSON made a rush at me with the ferocity of a tiger—having in his hand at the time a cane or riding whip raised above his head in a threatening manner—without any just cause or provocation, but evidently (as can be established beyond doubt by those present) with the intention of using it on my person. As a matter of course, it could not be expected that I was to wait until some personal injury had been inflicted before I attempted to defend myself from such an unprovoked and wanton assault. Determined, then, to defend my person, and while my assailan was in the position of attack just described, I threw up my left arm (to ward off the coming blow) so close to his hand, and with such force that it slightly elevated that part of the cane or whip nearest to him; consequently the blow intended for my head and face broke over my arm, the butt end coming gently down upon my head, and the point bending over and around my head and face, without inflicting any very serious injury. At this juncture I slipped my hand on to the stick, close to his, and wrenched it from his grasp, and I understand he states that I struck him with it several times. I now cast the cane away, as a weapon unworthy of a man, and resolved to pay the *gentleman* as he deserved, which I confess I did to my entire satisfaction, when his head and his heels changed places. I have here to remark, that previous to the commencement of the fracas by JOBSON, he, using some of the choicest of the choice epithets with which he is so amply stocked, invited me to retire to a back room to fight; which kind and pressing invitation I declined, remarking at the time, that "it was not worth while to book small accounts, as I could pay as I went along," or words to that effect.

JOBSON having been almost instantly after his overthrow removed by the police, I was requested by some friends present to go to the Tombs and enter a complaint against him. In regard to the cane or whip, I desire to say that I could easily have deprived JOBSON of this weapon, at the commencement of his onset, but I was apprehensive, as were others, from its make and appearance, that it contained a dirk or sword. Again you say, "In the end both the parties were walked off to the Tombs." Now, Sir, I beg to say that I never was "walked off to the Tombs," nor any other place of confinement in the whole course of my life. The mistake, (which I have no doubt was unintentional,) in all probability, arose from the fact that a cross complaint was made against me by JOBSON. The truth is, that after the officers had taken JOBSON from the room, some gentlemen personally unknown to me, but who saw the affray, said, "Mr. SEELY, it will be necessary for you to go to the Station-house, and make a complaint against this man, or they will release him." I asked where they had taken him? Some said to the First Ward—some the Second, and some again to the Sixth Ward Station-house. I said go and ascertain where they have taken him, and I will follow and enter my complaint. I soon learned that the officers had taken JOBSON to the Sixth Ward Station-house, and accompanied by a friend, got into my carriage, which was waiting for me at the door, and drove to the Station-house, where we arrived some time before the person so often referred to above—Mr. JOBSON—made his appearance in the hands of the officers.

On my arrival at the station house I stated my business to the officer in charge, who suggested the propriety of waiting the appearance of the prisoner previous to taking my complaint, and at the same time recommended that he should be taken to the Tombs, where a Judge was sitting at the time, and before whom the complaint could be made in due form. It is unusual to allow a cross-complaint, in matters of this kind; but after my complaint had been taken, JOBSON expressed a desire to make one against me, *and I requested that he might be permitted to do so.*

The following paragraphs in the article alluded to, viz: "The whole proceeding from beginning to end was characterized by the most complete turbulence and confusion," "the lady, LOLA MONTEZ, was permitted to spar with the counsel in the choicest Billingsgate," and that "the Referee was browbeaten and bullied when he attempted to interfere, and the whole affair was appropriately wound up in a rough and tumble fight," are calculated to create a false impression in the minds of those not present at the time, as to what *actually* occurred.

The first is evidently contrary to what was observed by those present, as no "turbulence or confusion" existed, until the commencement of the assault of JOBSON upon myself.

In regard to Madame LOLA MONTEZ, there are. I am convinced, but few men who would not only not be willing to grant her some little latitude under such extraordinary circumstances; but who would not rise to defend any helpless and unprotected woman in such a position, whose reputation was assailed by a creature so vile that he would sink in infamy a whole nation of women to hide his own shame?

In relation to the last paragraph, it will be only necessary to refer to the charges made by the Referee, and the absence of any allusion to "brow-beating," will be a sufficient refutation to the statement contained in it. I regret the great length of this communication, but as my "good name" might suffer by my silence, I trust you will excuse it.

FREDERIC L. SEELY.

Accident on the New-York and Erie Railroad.

A young man, named JOHN FREELAND, (a brakeman,) in the employment of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, fell from the train on Friday morning, was run over, and both his legs cut off and one arm broken. The accident occurred about one mile above Sloatsburg station. He was put on board the Way Passenger Train to be taken to the Hospital, but died shortly after the train left Paterson.

Amusements.

With the return of the Opera Company to-night we may fairly anticipate a revival in matters of amusement, if indeed the snow, which lies so persuasively on the ground does not postpone it for a few days. But we take it for granted that Mr. ULLMAN will in a very short period excite, goad, compel, madden and drive the public into a liberal perception of the merit of the entertainment which he has provided for its patronage. And that it *is* meritorious the success of the past few weeks in other cities amply demonstrates. Some additions have been made to the *troupe*, the most important being that of Signor TIBERINI—a very valuable and finished tenor artist. To-night the "Puritani" will be given for the last time, with Mme. LAGRANGE, TIBERINI, GASSIER and FORMES in the leading *rôles*. To-morrow there will be a morning performance of "L'Italiani in Algieri."

In the theatrical world the only noticeable novelty during the past week was the production of a three-act play called "Double-faced People" at Miss LAURA KEENE'S Theatre on Saturday evening. The occasion was Mr. WHEATLEIGH'S annual benefit, and we were glad to find a fine audience assembled to compliment this pains-taking and very reliable artist. The play is by Mr. COURTNEY, and is called a comedy, but the broadness of the incidents and the sluriness of the plot entitles it to the name of farce. Whatever may be its "class distinction," it is an amusing and lively piece. The author skillfully avoids heaviness, and never permits the scene to drag. If there is the slightest danger, he brings on all the characters, one after another, and makes them talk—and talk well, too. A caricaturist possesses a little sketch-book, in which he limns the features of those he considers double-faced. This is the origin of the title. The principal characters are the gentleman aforesaid, played by Mr. WHEATLEIGH; an old huckstering fatner, who tries to dispose of two daughters to the best mercantile advantage, played excellently by Mr. BURNETT; a certain *Mr. Gloss*, who never says a kindly thing without spitefully qualifying it, played with immense individuality by Mr. JEFFERSON; and some unimportant female characters, very well played by the ladies of the company. The play is excellently played, and admirably put upon the stage. It is a cheerful addition to Miss KEENE'S *repertoire*. After the play, Mr. WHEATLEIGH was called before the curtain, and thanked his friends in a manly, straightforward way for the compliment they paid him. We are happy to add there was no presentation. To-night the "Courier of Lyons" will be repeated. It was played several times last week with success. Miss POLLY MARSHALL will make her appearance at this house in a few nights.

The fortunes of the Broadway Theatre have been bravely sustained by the brawny shoulders of the giant, M. BIHIN, who, however, retires for the present, to make way for the popular spectacle of "Cinderella," which will be revived to-night. The Equestrian performances at this house are varied and excellent. A fine bill to-night.

At Wallack's Theatre, last week, a great deal of work was got through, but with no permanent result. The house was closed on Saturday for the purpose of thoroughly rehearsing Mr. BOUCICAULT'S new drama of "Jessie Brown," which will be produced to-night. We have already related the incident upon which this piece is founded; it is only necessary to add that all the principal artists of Mr. STUART'S company, together with Miss AGNES ROBERTSON and Mr. BOUCICAULT, have parts written expressly for them.

At Barnum's Museum the "Pioneer Patriot" continues its triumphant career, and will be repeated to-night. At the Bowery Mr. EDDY is playing in a star engagement, and appears to-night in the patriotic drama called the "Dawn of the Stars and Stripes," and at the National a very strong bill has been prepared, expressly for the anniversary of WASHINGTON'S birthday, and particularly adapted to the patriotic emotions of the day.

The admirers of graceful elocution will be gratified to hear that Miss THERESA ESMONDE, a very charming and accomplished lady, already known in our City, gives an evening with the Irish and American Poets to-night, at Stuyvesant Institute. Miss ESMONDE'S programme is a poetical casket of the choicest gems.

Scraps Musical and Dramatic.

Mr. THEODORE EISFELD will give his third *soirée* to-morrow evening, at Dodworth's Rooms, assisted by Mrs. ANNA WARREN in the vocal and Mr. RICHARD HOFFMAN in the instrumental departments.

....Talk of the liberality of Theatrical managers! Why there is a gentleman, in London, who offers to "demonstrate the measure of the ecliptic circle to an eurythmy, and the diameter of the sun to the sixth part of a mile," and to this cheerful entertainment he proposes to accommodate the Press gratis ..Miss CATHARINE SINCLAIR FORREST has purchased an estate in Scotland, for $50,000, the savings of her theatrical career. It is said that she is soon to be married to GEORGE LODER, the composer.....An exchange notices the marriage of Miss ANGELINE BRAHAM, daughter of the great vocalist, and adds: "We congratulate the bridegroom upon his privilege of reposing, even on earth, upon A. Braham's bosom."....Messrs. WM. HALL & SON have just published a very effective and brilliant "Galop de Salon" by Mr. W. V. WALLACE; also an important work by Mr. GOTTSCHALK, "Grande Marche Solennelle." It is by far the most impressive and masterly of this gentleman's compositions.... At the Boston Theatre the RAVELS are playing their farewell engagement. At the Museum they are playing a new local five-act play, called "The Rich and Poor of Boston." It is a version of the "Poor of New-York.....CAMPBELL'S Minstrels are at Milwaukee.... Mr. PROCTOR completed his engagement at Wood's Theatre, Cincinnati, on Saturday last. At the National Theatre the regular company is playing.... Mr. and Miss SEFTON are at the Holiday-street Theatre, Baltimore, and Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS commences an engagement there to-night. The Italian Opera (ULLMAN'S) gave their last performance on Saturday afternoon. The Peake Family is at the Museum, and the Lancashire Bell Ringers at Carroll Hall.... Mr. HENRY LESLIE, one of the soundest of English musicians, has just completed a new oratorio called "Judith," which has been accepted by the Committee of the Birmingham Festival for performance at their triennial meeting in the autumn of the present year... Mr. CHARLES HALLE, the celebrated pianist in Manchester, England, is giving classical *soirées* to the cotton-spinners with great success.....It appears from the report of the Drury Lane Committee, hat the stockholders' entire receipts for the house during the past year amounted to £4,726, (upwards of $23,000) The annual rent of the house is £4,000....Mr. BALFE'S popular opera, "The Bohemian Girl," has been put into Italian, and was produced at Her Majesty's Theatre on the 7th of February, under the title of "La Zingara." The cast was as follows: *Arline*, Mlle. PICCOLOMINI; *Queen of the Gipsies*, Mlle. SAUNIER; *Arnheim*, Signor BELLETTI; *Devilshoof*, Sig. VIALETTI; *Captain of the Guard*, Signor CASTELLI; and *Thadeus*, Signor GINGLINI. A ballet is introduced in the second act, the music for which Mr. BALFE composed expressly for the occasion....STRAKOSCH announces a Concert at New-Orleans with FREZZOLINI, a star, as he writes, of "the *highest* magnitude."....Mrs. MCMAHON is playing at VICKAR'S Theatre, Chicago. The *Journal* says that the lady's *Juliet* was "barely passable."....The Chicago theatre is open under the direction of Mr. FOSTER....KELLER and his tableaux and ballet troupes appear to be doing a fine business at the N. O. Amphitheatre. Nell CHRISTINE, a dansuese who has made a triumphal tour with the Professor, is pronounced by the *Picayune* to be the best dancer since Fanny ELSSLER.... The "Old Folks" gave a successful concert at Rand's Hall, Troy, on Friday....Miss AVONIA JONES was the recipient of a grand complimentary benefit at the Theatre, Louisville, on the 19th....Mozart Hall, in the same city, was closed in consequence of the severe indisposition of Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL.....The Ronzani Ballet Troupe, the best ever seen in this country, is at St. Louis. Wood's Theatre is open with Mrs. LEIGHTON in the leading business. At the Museum the female band of Saxe-horn players known as the Thayer Family....Miss MATILDA HERON is at Stuart's Theatre, Washington, doing a fine business.

AMERICAN MUSICAL FUND SOCIETY.—The annual election for officers of this Society took place on Wednesday, the 17th inst. The following were duly elected:

President—U. C. HILL.
First Vice-President—L. Ernst.
Second Vice-President—J. P. Cooke.
Trustees—C. Breusing, A. Reifsen, J. Burke.
Directors—D. L. Downing, S. Lasar, B. J. Deane, George Stenz, Charles Wels.
Treasurer—Charles Pazzaglia.
Register—H. Fissington.
Librarian—Thomas Goodwin.
Secretary—L. Spier.
Honorary Physicians—Dr. J. M. Quinn, Dr. A. Gescheidt.

Fires.

FIRE IN A PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING IN HARLEM—SAFETY OF THE CHILDREN—PRAISEWORTHY COOLNESS OF THE TEACHERS.—About 10 o'clock Friday morning, Mr. WARNER, Principal of the Twelfth Ward School No. 39, in Harlem, discovered smoke issuing from one of the flues connected with the main register. Without alarming the scholars, he immediately notified the teachers in the various departments, and instructed them to dismiss their respective pupils, giving as the reason that it was WASHINGTON'S birthday. The suggestion was at once followed, and in such a cool and orderly manner on the part of the teachers that the children dispersed, having no other idea of their sudden dismissal than the one alleged, and highly pleased at having an unexpected holiday given to them. Great credit is due to the principal and subordinate teachers for the perfect self-possession and coolness displayed on the occasion. About 450 pupils were in the building at the time, and if a panic had been created among them, it is not improbable several lives would have been lost in the excitement and hurried jam to get out of the building. After the scholars had vacated the building the bell immediately rang an alarm of fire. The firemen were quickly on the spot and the fire speedily extinguished. The principal damage was by water. The night school was in session as usual.

FIRE IN MAIDEN-LANE.—Shortly before 1 o'clock, Saturday afternoon, a fire broke out in the four-story building No 164 Maiden-lane, in the premises of EDWARD FOGERTY, dealer in cotton. Mr. FOGERTY occupied the two upper stories for storing damaged cotton. He was absent from the place but a few minutes, and on his return found the premises on fire. The fire originated from the stove, which was over heated. Mr. FOGERTY estimates his loss at $2 500, on which there is no insurance. Messrs. F. SWIFT & Co., ship chandlers, who occupied the first floor, had their stock damaged about $500 by water. Insured for $2,500 in the Market Insurance Company. Messrs. HOMER TUPPER and J. BEERS, who occupy a portion of the second floor as offices, had their furniture considerably damaged by water. The damage to the building was about $100. Insured.

FIRE IN AVENUE A.—At about 11½ o'clock Saturday morning a fire was discovered in the fourth story of the tenement building No. 182 Avenue A, in the premises of JOHN COFFEE. Mrs. COFFEE, it appears, went out of her room for a few moments, leaving her little boy, five years of age, and an infant who was asleep on a bed. During her absence an old apron caught fire, when the boy threw it into a closet and ran out of the room. Mrs. COFFEE returned just in time to discover the fire and rescue her infant who was nearly suffocated by the dense smoke. The fire was speedily extinguished, the loss on the furniture being $10, and to the building $50. The building is insured in the Bowery Insurance Company. Furniture uninsured.

FIRE IN AVENUE B.—About 5 o'clock Saturday morning a fire broke out in the greenhouse owned by Wm. FERLAN, in Avenue B, between Fourth and Fifth streets. The damage amounted to about $800. No insurance. The fire originated from one of the flues.

FIRE IN FIFTH-AVENUE.—At a few minutes to 8 on Saturday morning a fire broke out in the third story of Mr. E. S. HOFFMAN'S residence, corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-seventh-street. Fortunately it was speedily extinguished, the damage not exceeding $50, which is covered by insurance. The fire was caused by a defect in the grate.

Coroners' Inquests.

THE CANAL-STREET HOMICIDE—VERDICT OF THE JURY.—Coroner CONNERY concluded on Saturday the investigation in the case of JAMES P. DUYCKINCK, who was shot last Monday evening by J. FREDERICK BADENKOPF, at the lager-bier and billiard saloon No. 108 Canal-street. Many witnesses were sworn, but nothing important was elicited additional to the evidence heretofore published. The case was given to the Jury at 8½ P. M., who, after a deliberation of nearly three hours, rendered the following verdict: "That JAMES P. DUYCKINCK came to his death by a pistol-shot wound in the abdomen, said pistol having been fired by J. F. BADENKOPF, at the saloon No. 108 Canal street on the evening of the 15th inst.; and the Jury believe that said BADENKOPF did not receive sufficient provocation from the deceased to justify him in shooting the deceased." BADENKOPF was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury. The deceased was born in this City, and is 27 years of age. He was buried yesterday by the Fire Department from the Forsyth street Methodist Episcopal Church.

FATAL ACCIDENT FROM SNOW.—About 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon a shed attached to the Brewery of E. BROCKWAY, No. 88 East Eleventh-street, suddenly fell, with the weight of snow upon it, burying beneath it JAMES CASSIDY, a man in the employ of Mr. BROCKWAY. On being taken out he was found to be dead. The body of the deceased was conveyed to his residence, No. 159 Seventh-street, where the Coroner will hold an inquest to-day.

SUDDEN DEATH IN AN EATING SALOON.—On Saturday evening JOHN E. QUARTERMASTER, formerly apothecary at the City Hospital, died suddenly at Mr. REED'S eating-house, No. 3 Catharine-slip. He had just partaken of a hearty supper, when he was taken suddenly ill and fell dead to the floor. The deceased had been several months out of employment. He was very intemperate. He was a native of Ireland, 40 years of age. An inquest will be held to-day upon the body.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest yesterday at Bellevue Hospital, upon the body of BARBARA HARRIGAN, who died from the effects of burns received at her residence in Willett street on the 7th inst. The evidence showed that the deceased, while intoxicated, fell upon a stove. A verdict was rendered of "Accidental death."

FATAL FALL.—PETER MCGLADE, a man employed on board a vessel at the foot of Charles street, North River, accidentally fell into the hold on Friday night, and died shortly afterwards from the injuries he received.

Police Intelligence.

SHYSTERING POLICEMEN.—Officer Henry Voos, of the Tenth Precinct, was arrested on Saturday, charged with extorting four dollars from a poor woman under pretense that he would secure the release of her husband from the Essex Market Prison, where he was locked up on suspicion of burglary. The name of the prisoner was James P. Davis. He was arrested on Friday morning last by one of the Seventeenth Ward Police, on suspicion of having broken into the dwelling of Thomas Gorey, No. 183 East Eleventh-street, and stealing a pocket-book and fifteen cents in money. Shortly after the commitment of Davis to prison his wife called to see him. She alleges that she asked an officer standing near the prison-gate if she could go in the prison and see her husband. The officer told her if she would give him fifty cents he would let her go in, and that if she would give him five dollars he would get her husband out altogether. She told the officer that she had not so much money in the world; that she was poor, and helped her husband along by taking in washing; and that it would be very difficult for her to raise the amount. The officer said he could not help her condition; if she desired the release of her husband, she must pay five dollars. After asking the officer his name, which he gave as "Thompson," she immediately set herself about borrowing the amount, and succeeded in raising it. Returning to the prison, she found her man "Thompson" standing a few feet from the prison gate, and two officers with him. She urged upon "Thompson" that five dollars was more than she could afford to pay, and he finally agreed to take four dollars. She gave the officer the five-dollar bill, and he passed it over to one of the other men, who changed it, and the one dollar was paid back to her "Thompson" told her, "Your husband will be out by this evening," and thereupon passed down the street, the two officers going with him.

This matter coming to the ears of Justice STEERS, he at once issued a warrant for the arrest of Voos. At an early hour in the evening of the same day Officer Voos called on Mr. Davis at his residence and refunded the $4, the issuing of the warrant having doubtless in turn reached his ears. He gave as a reason for returning the money that he supposed the complaint against her husband was assault and battery. Mrs. Davis made an affidavit before the Justice, setting forth the principal facts stated. She identified Officer Voos as the man to whom she paid the $4. Officer Voos gave bail in $500 to answer the charge before the Grand Jury. Mr. James Cornell, who keeps a stand at Essex Market, became his surety.

An examination was had yesterday afternoon before Justice STEERS upon the charge of burglary preferred against Davis, and the complaint was dismissed.

CHARGE OF ATTEMPTED RAPE AND SUBORNATION OF PERJURY.—A man named Mendel Jacobs was arrested on Saturday, charged with attempting to commit a rape upon Mrs Hecht, residing at No. 281 East Ninth-street, and endeavoring to bribe a witness to swear falsely concerning the matter. According to the affidavits of the complainants in the case, Mr. Jacobs went to the house of Mrs. Hecht on the 2d of February to collect the month's rent. Mrs. Hecht paid the rent, taking a receipt. She went into her bed-room for the purpose of putting the receipt away, when the accused followed her, locked the door, and threw her on the bed. She endeavored to make an outcry, but he stifled her voice with a pillow. Fortunately, before he effected his dishonorable purpose, Mr. Hecht arrived, and bursting in the bed-room door, seized a hatchet and made Mr. Jacobs desist. A Mr. Hellenstein, who accompanied Mr. Hecht, interfered and prevented his committing any violence upon Jacobs. Mrs Hecht has been so disabled since the assault that she was not able until Saturday to appear and make a complaint. Meantime, Jacobs had endeavored to compromise the matter with Mr. Hecht, but the latter would not listen to him. Failing in this, he went to Mr. Hellenstein and offered him $50, and subsequently $100, to swear that he did not see anything out of the way. Jacobs was taken before Justice OSBORN, at the Lower Police Court, and held in $1,000 bail to answer.

BURGLAR CAPTURED BY A WOMAN.—Mrs. Margaret McCormick, residing at No. 58 Second-street, was awakened Saturday night by the noise of footsteps in her room. She jumped up and pounced upon the fellow, seizing him by the throat, at the same time shouting Police at the top of her voice. Her cries speedily brought an Officer to her assistance, to whose care she immediately transferred the culprit for safe keeping. The prisoner proved to be a young fellow about 20 years of age. He gave his name as Goold Thomas, and on his person was found a full kit of burglar's tools, in splendid condition; also a memorandum book containing a list of dwellings, among which was the number of the house in which he was captured. It is probable the list, comprised houses he intended to "crack" as opportunities presented. Justice STEERS committed the accused for trial.

LOTTERY POLICY DEALERS.—Sergeant Berney arrested last Friday Daniel Elder, of No. 8 Avenue A, and John Ennenburt, of No. 560 Fourth-avenue, charged with selling lottery policies. They were each held to bail in $500 to answer. John Dow, of No 115 Houston-street; Jacob Pricet, of No. 216 Stanton-street, and Samuel Morrison, of No. 313 Bleecker street, who had been previously arrested, were discharged by the Recorder on the ground of informality in the service of the papers. They were immediately rearrested on the original charge preferred against them, and a renewal of bail given to appear for trial at the Court of General Sessions.

CHARGE OF EMBEZZLING.—Officer Elder, of the Detective Police, arrested, on Saturday, John Moran, for nearly three years past employed as porter in the crockery-store of Perkins & Helmes, No. 52 Cortlandt street, charged with embezzling crockery belonging to his employers. It is charged that he sold the crockery to dealers in the upper part of the City. It is not known how much he has embezzled, but the amount is supposed to be considerable. Justice OSBORN committed him for trial.

DISHONEST CLERK AND FORGER.—John F. Newman, clerk in the store of Frank B. Vernam, No. 82 Broad-street, on Friday night absented himself from his employer's premises, and on inquiry it was discovered that he had collected various sums of money, and applied them to his own use; also, that he had forged his employer's name on a draft payable to order, and had collected the money. Newman is a young man, about 24 years of age, dark complexion, and wore, when he went away, dark whiskers and moustache.

☞ Dr. EMILY BLACKWELL commence as course of lectures at her residence to-day, to which she invites the attention of our lady-readers in an advertisement. It is the object of the lectures to indicate the characteristics of the physical nature of women and the manner in which they are affected by different conditions of life and education.

WILL THE COMPTROLLER RESIGN?—The Special Committee of the Board of Councilmen, appointed to investigate the predicament of the Comptroller's Department, did not meet on Saturday to proceed with their inquiries, in consequence, as Mr. GENET, the Chairman, stated, of Mr. FLAGG having signified his intention to resign the office of Comptroller.

AID FOR THE POOR.—Mr. W. H. SMITH, of No. 386 Broome-street, New-York Conference Missionary, acknowledges the receipt of the following donations for the aid of the mission for the relief of the poor, which was commenced in this City a few months since: From a friend, $20; from Box 2,742 General Post Office, $3; from a friend to the poor, Providence, R. I., $5; from a former contributor, $10; and from WINTHROP S. GILMAN, $10. Mr. SMITH and three colporteurs are engaged in the work of distributing tracts, bibles, and religious periodicals, as well as bread-tickets and other substantial benefits among the poor. The bread-tickets cost $5 per 150

Weather Reports.

By the Northern, Eastern, Western, and Southern Telegraph Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

Places.	Time Feb. 20.	Wind.	Ther.	Remarks.
Oswego, N. Y.	A. M.	S. E.	20°az	Mild.
St. John N.B.,	A. M.	S.	Zero.	Calm and cloudy.
St. John N. B	P. M.	E.	—	Clear and cold.
Charlestown	A. M.	N. W.	21°az	Cloudy.
Charlottetown	P. M.	S. E.	—	Cloudy.
Sackville	A. M.	N. N. E	3°bz	Clear and cold.
Sackville	P. M.	N.	6°az	Clear.
Calais, Me	A. M	N. E.	10°az	Cloudy.
Calais, Me	P M.	N. E.	18°az	Snowing.
Bangor, Me	A. M	N. W.	17°az	Pleasant.
Portland, Me	A. M.	E.	—	Cloudy.
Springfield, M	A. M.	N. E.	21°az	Snowing—1 in fell.
Springfield, M.	P M.	—	—	Still snowing.
Washington	A. M.	—	—	3in. snow fallen.
Watert'n, N.Y.	A. M.	N. W.	32°az	Cloudy
Boston Mass	A. M.	N.	6°az	Snowing.
Boston, Mass	7P.M	E.	29°az	Snowing heavily.
New-York	P. M.	N. E	30°az	Been snowing.
New-York	9P.M	N. N. E	44°az	Snowing.
New-York	9P.M	N. E.	31°az	Clear and mild.
St. Johns, N. F.	A. M.	N. E.	20°az	Clear and mild.
Halifax, N. S.	A. M	N. N. W.	8°az	Clear
Baltimore, Md.	A. M.	W	83°az	Clearing up now.
Philadelphia	A. M.	N. W.	23°az	
Philadelphia	A. M	S. W.	31°az	Cloudy.
Cleveland, O.	A. M	W.	13°az	
Louisville, Ky.	A. M	N. W.	30°az	Cloudy.
Indianap's, Ind	A. M	—	32°az	Clear.
Vincennes, Ind.	A. M.	—	23°az	Clear.
Evansville	A. M.	—	25°az	Clear.
Cincinnati, O.	A. M	—	10°az	Clear.
Detroit, Mich	A. M	—	14°az	Clear.
Pittsburg	A. M.	—	18°az	Snowing.
Pittsburg	P. M.	S. W.	26°az	Clear.
Buffalo, N. Y.	A. M.	E.	16°az	Snowing.
Buffalo, N. Y.	P. M.	W.	26°az	Cloudy.
Toledo, Ohio	A. M.	—	22°az	Clear.
Columbus, O.	A. M.	—	21°az	Clear.
Dubuque, Iowa	A. M.	—	9°az	Cloudy.
Springfield Ill.	A. M.	—	10°az	Clear.
Janesville, Wis	A. M.	S. E.	2°az	Clear.
Prairie du Chi'n	A. M	S.	3°az	Hazy.
Fulton, Ill	A. M	N. E.	8°az	Cloudy.
Burlington, Ia	A. M	N.	3°az	Foggy.
Rock Island, Ill.	A. M.	S. W.	10°az	Cloudy.
Chicago, Ill	A. M.	—	24°az	Clear.
Milwaukee, W.	A. M.	—	4°az	Clear.
Portage City	A. M	—	4°az	Clear.
Fon du Lac	A. M.	—	2°az	Clear.
Tuscumbia, Ala	A. M.	N. W	33°az	Cloudy.
Nashville, Ten	A. M	—	29°az	Clear.
Memphis, Tenn	A. M.	S. E.	36°az	Hazy.
New-Orleans	1A M.	—	48°az	Clear.
Pittsfield, Mass.	P. M.	N. E.	42°az	Snowing hard.
Dunkirk, N.Y.	P. M	—	—	Snowing.
Hornellsville	P. M.	—	—	Cloudy.
Elmira, N. Y.	P. M.	—	35°az	Cloudy.
Great Bend	P. M.	—	22°az	Cloudy.
Newburg, N.Y	P. M.	N.	24°az	Clear
Auburn, N. Y	7P M.	N. W.	28°az	Cloudy and mod'te
Syracuse, N.Y.	P. M	N. E.	20°az	Cloudy.
	Time Feb 21			
Albany, N. Y.	7P.M.	S.	30°az	Snowing.
Springfield, M	7P.M.	S.	30°az	Clear.
New York	9P.M.	S. W.	28°az	Clear and calm.
Washington	9P.M.	—	44°az	Calm.
Washington	9P.M.	—	—	Calm and hazy.
Boston, Mass	11AM	W.	30°az	Raining.
Boston, Mass	7P.M.	W.	29°az	Clear.
Lunkirk, N.Y.	P. M.	N. W.	—	Snowing.
Hornellsville	P. M.	S. W.	—	Cloudy.
Owego, N. Y.	P. M.	—	—	Moderate.
Great Bend	P. M.	S.	32°az	Cloudy.
Susquehanna	P. M.	—	—	Moderate.
Port Jervis	P. M.	—	—	Moderrte.

(Advertisement.)

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY AT PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The Birthday of the Father of our Country is to be celebrated at this popular and flourishing theatre by an entertainment of unusual interest and mirth. Four pieces are announced, viz.: "Carmilhan, or the Drowned Crew;" the pantomime of the "Red Gnome and White Warrior;" a new drama called "Sarah, the Jewess;" and the comedy of "In and Out of Place." Messrs. ALLEN, FOX, the celebrated CARLO family, and all the company appearing.

(Advertisement.)

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY AT BARNUM'S.—They celebrate the day superbly at Barnum's Museum. The performances are attractive and appropriate. An exquisite allegorical tableau with Mrs. CHARLES HOWARD as the Goddess of Liberty, and the National Anthem of the "Star Spangled Banner," by the whole company. Add to this the famous American Drama of "The Pioneer Patriot." All this both this Afternoon and Evening.

(Advertisement.)

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Eruptions, boils, ulcers and sores sometimes proceed from an inflammatory principle in the blood, produced by luxurious living. This fiery element in the circulation is reached and extinguished by the ointment, which aided by the pills as an internal remedy, never fails to accomplish a cure.

(Advertisement.)

☞ New styles Tubular, Albert and Beaufort Ties, Joinville Scarfs, Cravats, Gloves of kid, cloth, silk, &c. Shirts made to order and ready-made. Undershirts, Drawers, Half hose, &c., at retail.

D. C. SILLECK & COX,
No. 150 Broadway, corner Liberty-street.

(Advertisement.)

FREDRICK'S PHOTOGRAPHIC TEMPLE OF ART, Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Photographs, Hallotypes, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, in every style. Photographs by Mr. MOULTON, formerly with Gurney.

(Advertisement.)

SPASMODIC ASTHMA.—The most severe cases of this dreadful complaint have been cured by a few doses of JONAS WHITCOMB'S Remedy for Asthma, and in no instance has it failed to give immediate relief.

☞ Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ Removal.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, at No. 2½ Maiden-lane, removed to No 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, supporters, shoulder-bracer, silk elastic stockings, and every variety of bandages of most approved patterns applied. Private rooms for ladies. A female in attendance.

☞ The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS A. D 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ Watson's New Family Sewing Machine NOW READY.

This improved elastic stitch machine, being designed expressly for family use, is recommended as being more perfect, as well as more ornamental, than any sewing machine now in existence. Call and see. Persons having Watson's old machines, and desirous of exchanging for the improved one, can do so on equitable terms. WATSON'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, No. 449 Broadway, New-York.

☞ A Gem of Poetry.

BY NAPOLEON B. QUIGS.

If Fame dispensed her gifts alike,
And gave to each his due proportion,
Her hand the laurel leaf would strike
From many a puffed and vain abortion;
Then worth should win, and talent wear,
The chaplet of immortal glory;
And monuments of gold should bear
To latest days SMITH'S deathless story.

For next to those who fill the brain
With large and varied stores of knowledge,
(Though in the end and in the main
The world is still the greatest college:)
But next to those who teach some truth
Which strikes far down and upward reaches,
Are those who on the limbs of youth,
Put tasteful styles of coats and breeches.

This latter art the SMITHS possess,
For young and old—the grave and funny;
Just try them, and our song you'll bless—
Besides, you'll save a heap of money!
For gentlemen by SMITH arrayed
"Miss Flora" will confess her passion;
And they are called by man and maid,
The ARISTARCHUSES OF FASHION.

SMITH BROTHERS' One Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122, 138 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

☞ India Rubber Gloves Cure Chapped Hands Salt Rheum, &c., and render the hands soft, smooth and snowy white; are impervious to water, hot or cold, and protect the hands while engaged in housework, care of coal-fires, &c. For sale at all Rubber Stores and at No. 36

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Elegant, attractive and appropriate celebration of the ANNIVERSARY OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY! including a

GRAND ALLEGORICAL TABLEAU,

in which MRS. CHARLES HOWARD, as the GODDESS OF LIBERTY, will sing the National Anthem of

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER,

assisted by the entire Company.

POSITIVELY VERY LAST WEEK

of the dramatization by Mr. H. Watkins, of COBB'S GREAT LEDGER STORY, of

THE PIONEER PATRIOT.

EVERY EVENING at 7 o'clock, THIS WEEK.

Monday, the 22d, to Saturday, the 27th Feb., and MONDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 2½, positively the very last representation of the American play, by an American author, written to illustrate the "Times that Tried Men's Souls," the extraordinary successful

PIONEER PATRIOT;

Or, THE MAID OF THE WAR-PATH.

MRS. CHARLES HOWARD as ISABEL!

MR. H. WATKINS as the NEGRO JOCKO!

the rest of the characters by the rest of the company.

After which, on MONDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, in honor of WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY,

A GRAND ALLEGORICAL TABLEAU,

arranged expressly for the occasion by Mr. H. Watkins, in which MRS. CHARLES HOWARD, as the GODDESS OF LIBERTY, will chaunt the glorious NATIONAL ANTHEM of "THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER," aided by the whole company.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, final performance of the touching condensation of UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, prepared expressly for the HOWARD FAMILY, entitled THE DEATH OF EVA. Eva, Little Cordelia Howard; St. Clair, Mr. G. C. Howard; Topsy, Mrs. G. C. Howard. After which a DANCE by Mlle. SALOME, and the comedietta of CATCHING AN HEIRESS, presented by the company. ANOTHER LEDGER STORY DRAMATIZED! Mrs. Southworth's astonishingly popular story, THE BRIDE OF AN EVENING, now being published in the NEW YORK LEDGER, is in the course of rapid dramatization for this establishment, as it appears in the columns of the journal aliuded to. As the New-York *Ledger* favors its 350,000 weekly subscribers with only such LIFE HISTORIES as may be perused by families of irreproachable moral views, and the utmost delicacy of taste, the management of the Museum announces with eminent satisfaction that, in future, all the LEDGER STORIES which may be susceptible of rich scenic illustration, will be brought out in the Lecture Room of this establishment, in the most florid style of consummate art, immediately on the completion of their publication. The grand Aquarium at this Museum is larger than that in London. It cost 10,000 dollars, and embraces 1,000 distinct living fish and plants, in crystal ponds 200 feet long, where the WATER IS NEVER CHANGED! Among the contents of these Aquaria may now be found two of the most PERFECT AND BEAUTIFUL SPECIMENS of the Zoophytes, or Sea Anemones, ever witnessed alive. They are the Bundles Crassicornis—the one of a delicate pink, and the other a pure white in hue—and with their ever-shifting forms and unquiet tentacular, present an exquisite picture of one of nature's greatest marvels. A FULL LENGTH WAX FIGURE OF J. P. DONNELLY, the Grand Panopticon Studio, the Happy Family, Living Serpent, &c., to be seen as usual. Admittance, 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.

Sole Lessee and Director.....B. Ullman

MONDAY, Feb. 22, at 8 o'clock.

This morning, at 9 o'clock, commences the sale of the $1 and $1 50 seats for PURITANI.

Tickets and seats to be had at the door at 7½ o'clock.

First night of the farewell engagement of

CARL FORMES

First appearance this season of the popular tenor,

SIGNOR TIBERINI.

Only night of Bellini's Opera of

I PURITANI.

MME DE LA GRANGE,

TIBERINI. GASSIER,

CARL FORMES,

who will appear for the last time in his great rôle of Georgio.

TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) at 1½ o'clock,

OPERA MATINEE—ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

ITALIANA IN ALGERI,

new performing in Paris with great success, and received with such enthusiasm at its first representation at the Academy in January

SPECIAL NOTICE.

In compliance with numerously expressed wishes seats may in future be secured in advance for the Opera Matinées at an extra charge of 25 cents.

The sale of seats for the Matinee commences this (Monday) morning, at the ticket offices.

TUESDAY, Feb. 23, at 1½,

L'ITALIANA IN ALGERI.

Mme D'ANGRI,

SIDENBERG, LABOCETTA, GASSIER, ROCCO.

Admission to all parts.....Fifty cents

Reserved seats.....25 cents extra

The bar-room and amphitheatre will be invariably closed at the Opera Matinees.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.

No. 624 Broadway.

THE PUBLIC VOICE DEMANDS IT.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 22, 1858,

will be presented the thrilling four-act Drama of

THE COURIER OF LYONS.

Joseph Lesurques.....} .....Mr. Jordan.
Dubosc, an escaped criminal }

Jerome.....Mr. Burnett. | Fouinard.....Mr. Peters.
Joliquet.....Mr. Jefferson. | Didier.....Mr Stoddart.
Choppard.....Mr. Wheatleigh. | Julie.....Mrs. T. B. Johnston.

To conclude with the screaming farce of

THE VILLAGE LAWYER.

Scent.....Mr. Jefferson. | Snarl.....Mr. Burnett.
Sheepface.....Mr Peters. | Kate.....Miss Sallie Bishop.

Miss POLLY MARSHALL will appear during the week.

Doors open at 6¾. To commence at 7½, precisely.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Mr. E. A. Marshall.....Sole Lessee.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 22,

Revival of CINDERELLA.

Prince.....Master C. Sherwood

THE LANCERS QUADRILLE.

The VAN AMBURGH'S Menagerie

The great Elephant PIPPO SAIB.

NOTICE.

CINDERELLA will be performed every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon. Doors open at 1, performances commence at 2 o'clock.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE,

Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.

The entertainment will commence, THIS EVENING, with the Drama of

CARLMILHAN; OR, THE DROWNED CREW.

To be followed by the comic Pantomime of

THE RED GNOME AND WHITE WARRIOR.

After which, SARAH, THE JEWESS.

To conclude with IN AND OUT OF PLACE.

Doors open at 6½; Curtain rises at 7 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. E. Eddy

Boxes and Parquette.25 cents. | Pit.....12 cents.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 22.

Will be acted the historical Drama dalled the

DAWN OF THE STARS AND STRIPES.

To be followed by the

WITH THE IRON MASK.

To conclude with the Drama of the

FLOATING BEACON.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.

No. 444 Broadway.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 22, 1858,

That modern "Garrick" and Ethiopian Wit,

Mr. EPH HORN, and BISHOP BUCKLEY,

In new features and extraordinary doings.

See the new and laughable burlesque,

TEN MINUTES AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Doors open at 6½ o'clock, to commence at 7½ precisely.

Admission 25 cents.

MURILLO'S

CELEBRATED PAINTING OF THE HOLY FAMILY,

(belonging to the Brevoort family,)

Is now on exhibition at the

FINE-ART GALLERY, No. 366 Broadway.

GOUPIL & CO.

Admittance 25 cents. M. KNOEDLER, proprietor.

BELMONT COLLECTION,

NOW ON EXHIBITION

For the

BENEFIT OF THE POOR,

At the New Galleries of the National Academy, 10th st., From 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.; 7 to 10 P. M.

Admittance 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,

Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE

The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

CONCERT—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE RELIEF Fund of the American Protestant Association, at the Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 22, 1858, at 7½ o'clock. Several eminent artists have volunteered their services for the occasion. Tickets 25 cents—can be obtained at the door or of any member of the Committee.

TERESA EMONDE BEGS TO INFORM HER friends and the public that she will give one of her celebrated entertainments, entitled "Reading from the Irish and American Poets," at the Stuyvesant Institute, MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 22, on which occasion she will read several new pieces, including Washington's Birthday, by Mrs. E. Stephens.

To commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents.

DR. VALENTINE! DR. VALENTINE!!—Dr. VALENTINE will give one of his HUMOROUS ENTERTAINMENTS for the benefit of the Newsboys, Lodging House, THURSDAY EVENING Feb 25, at Mozart Hall, Broadway, opposite Bond-st. Tickets 25 cents. Checks for reserved seats, 25 cents extra. To be had at the music stores.

MR. BEECHER'S CHURCH.—THE YOUNG people of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, (Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's,) will give a concert of sacred and secular music, under direction of Mr. H. E. MATHEWS, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 23, at the Church, in Orange-st., near Henry. A choir of children from the Colored Orphan Asylum will be present. Mr. S. LASAR, of New-York, will preside at the organ. Tickets 25 cents; concert to begin at 7½ o'clock.

THE HAYDN QUARTET WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce to the Public that their first Classical *Soiree*, to be given on Feb 23, at the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn had to be postponed till TUESDAY, March 2, an account of the serious indisposition of one of their members.

THEO. EISFELD'S EIGHTH SEASON.—The 3d soirée (24th concert, on TUESDAY, Feb. 23, at Dodworth's Academy. Mrs Anna Warren and Mr. Richard Hoffman will assist Mr Eisfeld's quartet party. Tickets $1 each. To commence at 8 o'clock.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,

No. 806 Broadway, New-York,

No. 137 Montagne place, Brooklyn.

The academy will remain open until June 1, giving abundant time for a full quarter from March 15. People received after that date for part of a quarter.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS NURSE AND seamstress, by an experienced woman who is fully competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; can cut and fit children's clothes, in the neatest style; is willing and obliging; has knowledge of dress making. Can be seen at No. 128 Atlantic st., Brooklyn, for two days, Room No. 6.

WANTED—THE ADVERTISER, A YOUNG, INtelligent American lady, wishes to obtain a situation to attend store, or any kind, or as a family dressmaker. Understands the care and instruction of children. Compensation no object; would leave the City, if required. Communications addressed to Miss LEROY, No. 67 Sullivan-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man, as coachman or groom, who thoroughly understands his business, and is willing to make himself generally useful. No objection to the country. Can bring the best City references as to character and ability. Call or address M. W. S., No. 108 St. Mark's-place, room No. 17.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN widow-woman, as cook, who understands in all its branches bread-baking, pastry, jellies and all kinds of cooking in all its branches; and also a woman who understands milk and butter in all its branches. Has no objection to going in the City or country. Call for two days at No. 109 Green-st., basement in rear.

WANTED—BY A MOST COMPETENT ENGLISH Protestant woman, a situation as cook in all its branches; makes all styles of pastry, soup and jelly; baking of all kinds; understands milk and butter. Wages $10; City or country. Also, a regular English girl as parlormaid. Wages $6. Best City references. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO THE COOKING, washing and ironing of a small family, by a respectable young woman who can furnish the best recommendations; is a good baker and pastry cook. Can be seen for two or three days, at the fancy store, No. 93½ Montgomery-st., Jersey City, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A respectable man in a private family, who understands his business perfectly. Can be highly recommended by his last employer. Can be seen for two days. Address T. H., care of Mr. WALK, Saddler, No. 758 Broadway between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as nurse. She has been accustomed to the care of children for several years, and can take the full charge of an infant. Best of City reference given from her last place. Apply at No. 146 3d-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the rear, 3d floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, SITuations, one as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewing; the other as professed cook. Has no objections to assist in the washing and ironing. Both have the best of City reference. Inquire at the fancy store No. 85 East 15th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as waiter in a private family. Has the very best City reference from his last place. Is honesty, sobriety and good temper; will be found willing and obliging; would go to the country if required. Address J. H., No. 124 8th-st., in the office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A practical man, who has a thorough knowledge of gardening in all its various branches; hot-house, green house, hot and cold grapery, fruits and vegetables. The advertiser is married, has the best City reference. Address GARDENER, at this office, for two days.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION, OR AS PERsonal attendant, by an active and capable man, who has got the best of City references; has no objection to go to any part. Any commands for C. W. will meet with due attention by calling at No. 46 4th-av., opposite the Bible House.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT nurse, a situation; is an experienced infant's nurse, or growing children; and is a good seamstress; can cut and make children's clothing; would go out by the day or week; the best of City reference as to capability. Apply to No. 7 Union-court, near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a sober, steady, active young man; understands his business perfectly; can give the very best reference for honesty, sobriety and good temper. Address J. M., for two days, No. 124 18th-st, first floor, or in the office down stairs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF smart, willing girls, Protestants and Catholics, for the City or country; families supplied with servants of all nations and in any capacity. at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, by leaving their order three days previous to requiring them.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young girls—one as cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and plain sewer; the other as nurse and to do plain sewing, or chambermaid and plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A STEADY YOUNG man, as plumber; has been long in the business, and understands locksmithing, bell-hanging and gas-fitting; reference given. Address PLUMBER, *Times* Office, or call at No. 124 8th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as seamstress; can cut and fit, and do all kinds of plain sewing; has no objection to assist with the chamber work or in a nursery; the best of reference given; can be seen for two days at 73 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER, A SITUATION; one who understands his business generally; is an Englishman; single; age 30 years; would be found a real industrious man to any gentleman wanting the above. Address T. B., *Times* Office, Nassau-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY FOUR ENGLISH young women; one as cook, washer and ironer; one as chambermaid and waitress; one as infant's nurse; one as nurse and seamstress; also, by a nice girl of 16. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER OR clerk, by a young man anxious to make himself useful to his employers. Is fully qualified, as City references will testify. Address B. B., *Courier and Enquirer* office, New-York.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO ENGLISH girls; one as chambermaid and waitress; one as nurse and seamstress; also by a Scotch girl, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; also by three nice colored girls. Apply at No. 7 11th-st. near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as seamstress and lady's maid; she understands dressmaking in all its branches, and has no objection to travel. The best city references given. Apply at No. 535 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as cook, washer and ironer in a small family. Good reference given if required. Call, for two days, at the jewelry store in Myrtle-av., between Kent-av. and Graham-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK WANTS A SITUAtion in a private family or first class boarding-house. Is an excellent pastry cook. Good City reference. Apply to No. 6 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid or nurse. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 299 West 19th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SCOTCH GIRL as chambermaid. Apply for three days at No. 121 28th-st.

A FRENCHMAN, WHO SPEAKS ENGLISH and five other modern languages fluently and his wife, an Englishwoman, an experienced lady's maid, desire situations in a respectable family going to Europe. Can refer to the first families in England with whom he has traveled on the Continent as courier. Address or call on COURTLEON, No. 233 Church-st., one door from Canal.

ALTO SINGER.—A SITUATION WANTED IN a church by a lady who has a powerful alto voice; reads church music at sight. Address S. B. J. Post-Office, Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, A SUPERIOR SELECtion of Protestant and other domestics of that respectable experience and intelligent class, for which MANNING'S Agency No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, has so long had the reputation for providing, may now be found waiting at this extensive establishment, and although most of those servants are of a superior class to those to be found elsewhere, and have served in the first families in this country and Europe, their wages will be found moderate; the selection comprises the most efficient children's nurses, thorough cooks, waiter girls and general servants; also, experienced coachmen, valets, grooms, gardeners and farmers.

Mrs. MANNING & CO., Agents.

WANTED—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES, WHO wish to economise by employing good faithful girls, at very moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Domestic Institute and Home, No. 72 6th-av., where efficient domestics can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these girls, from 5 to 15 years. An American lady in attendance.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT of faithful Domestics, No. 6 6th-av., there is now a number of well-recommended servants as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, and to do general housework. Families in the country can be suited.

JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A WORTHY, ENERGETIC MAN, COMpetent to superintend a lithographic and letter-press printing office. A practical letter-press printer small have the preference, all other qualifications being equal. A particular statement as to qualifications, wages expected and testimonials must accompany each application. Address, post-paid, L. & L., Box No. 393, General Post-Office.

WANTED—IN A RETAIL DRUG STORE, A CLERK who thoroughly understands the business. No other need apply. Address, giving references, age, salary expected, &c., Box No 1,104 New York Post-Office.

WANTED—A COOK—A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTant woman, who is a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 14 East 25th st. City references required.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles

Wholesale and Retail,

At prices from $25 and upward.

WARREN WARD,

No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38,)

Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE—at H. F. WARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 388 Canal st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

FIFTY CENTS WILL BE PAID FOR UNmutilated copies of the MERCANTILE GAZETTE AND SHIPPING REGISTER, of San Francisco, of the date of Jan. 4, 1858, by VISCHER, OWEN & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 316 Broadway.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—NO. 136 WEST TWENTY-THIRD-st.—A furnished front room to let, with board for a gentleman and wife; dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board. Apply at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, THE SECOND floor, either partially or wholly furnished, lighted by gas, of a first-class house, with exclusive use of bath and water-closet; a simple breakfast and the attendance of a man servant required; the house must be located in the neighborhood of Waverley place, not higher than 10th-st., and on the west side of Broadway. Boarding-house keepers need not notice this advertisement. Address, for one week, J. G., Jr., Box No. 86 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR AN ELDERLY WIDOW lady with no incumbrance, in a pleasant family up town in the central part of the City. She will require a pleasant upper room with the privilege of a heated parlor. A private family where there are no other boarders would be preferred. A note addressed to the *Times* office will be attended to. Address J. O.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY A young married gentleman and lady, in the vicinity of Fulton ferry, who will furnish their own room, and the gentleman will only want breakfast and tea except on Sunday; terms must be moderate; a note addressed to M., office of this paper, will be attended to; references exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—THE ENTIRE second floor (comprising four large and two small rooms, unfurnished) of a house in Brooklyn, pleasantly situated, and convenient of access from Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries, to let, with board. Two families of grown persons preferred. References exchanged. Apply at No. 48 Livingston st.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN in a private family residing near Broadway or 4th-av., below 25th st. Single room with gas, conveniences for fire, &c., required. Address, stating location and terms which must be moderate, H. H., Box No. 1,971 Post-Office. References given and required.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY WANTED—From the first of April, with a private family preferred. Must not be more than one hour's ride or sail distant from this City. Address A. A., box No. 2,573 New-York Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY A gentleman and his wife, in a first class house, near Wall-st. Ferry. Address, for two days, W. W., *Times* office.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET AT $150 per week, on third floor, to gentlemen only. Apply at No. 167 Greene-st., between Bleecker and Houston sts.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM 8 TO 10 MINutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. First-class modern house, desirable neighborhood, No. 49 Concord-st.

INSTRUCTION.

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHmetic.—Mr DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, makes elegant business writers and practical book-keepers in the shortest possible time. Stiffness or trembling will be trained out of any hand in one week. New pupils may enter this day and evening. Three $10 seats for book keeping vacant. Regular terms, $25.

FRENCH IN SIXTY LESSONS.—$5 PER QUARTER.—METHODE ROBERTSON'S "St. Joseph's Conversation Classes" at No. 761 Broadway. From the very first lesson pupils read, translate, and answer in French to the questions addressed.

$32 50 BOARD TUITION, &c., at Ashland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y.; male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—The Summer term will commence May 5. For circulars, address Miss EMILY NELSON, Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAINES BROTHERS,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

Nos. 328, 330, 332 and 334 2d-av.,

Corner 21st-st., New-York,

Offer a large assortment of

THEIR CELEBRATED PIANOS

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

$140.—A BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD 6¾-octave piano-forte for $140 cash, made by Grovesteen & Truslow; one do. made by Dubois & Warriner, same price. Both instruments finished with round corners and carved cases, in perfect order, having been in use one year. They contain all the modern improvements, and both of superior tone. Can be seen and examined at the furniture packing establishment in 6th-av., 4 doors from 40th st. and next door to Fremont Hotel, from 8 A. M. till 6 P. M. daily, till sold. A. L. BATTERSON.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN BROOKLYN have a costly round-cornered 7-octave rose-wood piano forte, new two months ago, and cost them $450, and willing to sell it at a great sacrifice, for cash: it is a truly superb and richly-finished instrument, is without spot or blemish, and equal to new. City-made, rich brilliant tone, having fluted legs, Double-carved front, fully warranted. Price $225 for piano and stool. A bargain, and no exaggeration. Apply at No. 70 Washington-st., near Front, Brooklyn, three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry, any time after 7 A. M., for three days.

$225 FOR A $400 ROSEWOOD SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANO-FORTE.—Round corners; carved desk and lyre; full, rich tone; scolloped keys; best responsible City makers; perfectly new; iron plate and bar; beautifully enameled rich rosewood legs; the whole presenting a specimen of workmanship unsurpassed by any other piano in the City. Apply at No. 358 Broome-st.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is confidently the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

$140. A LADY HAS A NICE PIANO-FORTE and rosewood piano stool, 6¾ octave, round corners, splendid tone; made by Nunns, celebrated maker of this City; as good as new, in perfect order. Apply at the residence No. 156 1st-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE pianos manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 54 Walker-st., near Broadway, will be sold at reduced prices, and warranted for three years. Received the first premium whenever exhibited.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIanos, new and second-hand, to let or for sale, on instalments at their manufactory Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d-av., corner of 21st st. New-York, by J. M. PELTON.

PIANO-FORTES.—A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Piano-fortes, with pearl and ivory keys, at prices to suit the times. CUMMINGS & CANFIELD'S piano factory, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

STARCH FACTORY FOR SALE—IN MADISON, IND.—The Crooked Creek Starch Factory, situated in Madison, Ind., will be sold on the 31 day of April, 1858, on foreclosure of mortgages. This establishment is in perfect order, and the machinery all new. The building is of brick, large and convenient and eligibly located. Madison is situated on the Ohio river 100 miles below Cincinnati, is the terminus of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, has a population of 10,000, is supplied with gas and water-works, and in addition to its business advantages is remarkably healthy. On a small capital $20,000 can be cleared annually. The largest part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage for a term of years. Title perfect. For information apply to JOHN WARNE, No. 262 Greenwich-st., New-York, or to T. T. CRITTENDEN, Attorney-at-Law, Madison, Ind.

COAL AND WOOD YARD FOR SALE, very low, in consequence of the ill health of the owner; location excellent; will sell stock on hand if required. Call for one week, corner of Hoyt and Warren sts., or No. 210 Dean st., South Brooklyn.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

LIGHTNING ROD INSULATORS AT wholesale, cheap for cash. Also rods manufactured by the ton at cost. LYON MANF'G CO., No. 85 John-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents.

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SONS' SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IN A GENTEEL LOCATION, A FIRST-class house and lot, with a stable connecting. It must be first-class in every respect, not less than 35 feet front. Parties wishing to dispose of such premises without extra publicity, will oblige the advertiser by sending a description of the same, with price and particulars, which will be confidential. If the same is suitable, the purchaser who is in earnest, will call as directed. Address Box No. 3,707 Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY, part of a genteel house, with modern improvements, in a good neighborhood, within 10 or 15 minutes' walk of No. 210 Eldridge st. Address, for two days, C. A. S., No. 210 Eldridge-st.

WANTED TO LEASE—A CONVENIENT house, in a pleasant neighborhood, suitable for two or three families. Rent must be moderate for a good tenant. Address, stating location and terms, M. S., *Times* office.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT PRIVATE SALE—BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

5 elegant brown stone houses on 5th-av.
2 3-story brick houses on 3d-av.
2 3-story brick houses on 6th av.
2 3-story brick houses on 7th-av.
A plot of ground 100 feet square on 4th-av. and 29th-st.
2 houses in East 21st-st., near Gramercy Park.
A basement house in University place.
A house in St Mark's-place.
3 houses in 14th-st., near 7th-av.
5 houses in 34th st.
2 houses in 32d-st., near 5th-av.
3 houses on 2d-av.
16 lots on 78th and 79th sts., near Central Park.
A new house in 10th-st., near 6th-av.
2 houses and lease of lots in Clinton-place.
2 new houses in 42d-st., near Broadway.
For terms, &c., apply to

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—WALL-STREET PROPERTY.—In consequence of the Home Insurance Company having located themselves at Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, building formerly occupied by Messrs. BOWEN, MCNAMEE & CO.) The property No. 4 Wall-st., now occupied by them, is offered for sale. It is a building of the best and most substantial kind, built by the Company for their especial use and convenience—spacious fire-proof vaults, improved hot water heating apparatus through three stories of the building. The lot is 22 x 48, the building covers the whole lot. The property adjoins the Bank of the Republic and is the first building east of Broadway on the south side of the street. Possession given on or before the 1st May next. For price, terms &c. apply to

HOMER MORGAN,

No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—TWO THREE-story brick dwelling houses, replete with all the modern improvements, gas, baths, water closets, marble mantels, stained glass doors, ornamental plaster work, a deep well in each yard with forcing pump attached, well and substantially built, about four years since; size of houses 20x54; lots 103 feet deep, situate Nos. 38 and 42 President-st., between Columbia and Van Brunt sts., Brooklyn, L. I. Terms made to suit purchasers. Possession immediately. Apply to the Arctic Fire Insurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st., this City.

CLINTON-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, L. I.—A fine house, 40x38, with six lots of ground, situate the third place south of Myrtle-av., the right side fronting on Clinton and Vanderbilt avs., with a stable. The house is well built in every respect, and contains all the modern improvements—furnace, gas, bath-room, water-closets, range, hot and cold water, &c. Fruit and ornamental trees, flowers, and grapes in abundance. Immediate possession given. For terms, apply to the owner, No. 31 Spruce st., New-York, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW THREE-STORY AND BASEment house, with fine counter cellar on the north side of 37th-st., known as No. 147 West 37th st., between 7th and 8th avs. The house is ready for occupancy, and is in perfect order, and has all the modern improvements, and will be sold at a bargain, and on the most easy terms. Also, the house No. 142 38th-st., immediately in the rear of the above. It is in perfect order, and will make a good investment for the money, as it is on lease to a first-rate tenant. Apply at No. 627 6th-av.

JAMES McLAUGHLIN, Plumber and Gasfitter.

FOR SALE IN IRVINGTON, ON THE HUDSON, a BARGAIN—Two three-story and cellar brick houses, 20x32 feet, extension two-story, 14x16 feet, with two lots to each house. The houses are built in modern style, Philadelphia front, with brown-stone door jams and trimmings, inside blinds, marble mantels and grates, gas-pipes, &c.; 12 feet court; situate on Putnam av.; first and second houses east from Hunter-st. Irvington; only one block from Fulton-av., where cars pass every few minutes to Fulton ferry. Apply to STEPHEN B. TURNER, Gates-av., near Classon; or FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR BRICK HOUSE and lot No. 56 6th st., near 2d-av; house 25x44, three-story, basement, and under cellar, with modern improvements; lot 25 by half the block; can be seen from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M. Apply to C. & A. WILDEY, No. 547 Greenwich-st. Also, a house and lot in the village of Tarrytown; two-story frame house with kitchen attached, and filled in with brick, nearly new; fruit and shade trees, &c.; a desirable residence. Apply as above, or to H. L. HAIGHT, or JACOB STORMS, Tarrytown.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 289 UNION-st., South Brooklyn, fifth from Court st.; three-story brown-stone and Philadelphia brick, high basement, laundry, stationary tubs, hot and cold water, range, two store-rooms, cellar, cemented; hall's imitation of marble; bath-room, gas in every room, built in the best manner, and in good order; lot 22x100; house 22x50. If desired, a large portion can remain on mortgage. For particulars, inquire on the premises.

NO. 153 WEST 14TH-ST. FOR SALE.—An elegant four-story first-class brown-stone front house, built in the very best manner; the house is 25x65, and the lot 25x120 feet, with a court-yard in front of 15 feet. The house can be seen at any time, and possession can be given in March or April. To be sold as the owner is to remove from the City. Terms easy. Apply at No. 31 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE BLEECKER-STREET PROPERTY.—Two four-story brick houses and lots on Bleecker st., near Wooster-st., together 50 feet front, suitable for a large boarding house, or could easily be converted into stores. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HOUSE, NO. 228 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, with brown stone basement; with gas and modern improvements. Terms easy; if desired, a large portion can remain on mortgage. For particulars inquire on the premises, or to H. F. TICE, New-York *Times* Office.

FEED-STORE FOR SALE—WITH LOT 21x97. The adjoining lot will be sold if desired. Stables in rear. Has been occupied the last seven years for the feed business; good stand; abundance of room; two floors, 20x70 each. Will be sold on favorable terms. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND HIGH-BASEment modern house, No. 88 West 27th-st., on easy terms. Also, lot on 28th-st., near 6th av., will be sold on easy terms, or all the purchase money can remain to a party who wishes to build. Apply to SAMUEL EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st. from 10 to 12 A. M. or 1½ to 3½ P. M.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—The house No. 118 Willow st., near Pierrepont-st., having all the modern conveniences, gas, water, furnace, &c. Apply to E. UNDERHILL, on the premises, or at No. 39 Warren-st., New York.

FOR SALE—THE MODERN HOUSE NO. 88 West 26th-st.; price $8 000; also, lot on 28th-st., near 6th-av.; price $3,500; also, 160 acres of land in Marshall County, Ill., would be traded; also, 6 acres of land on Staten Island.

SAM'L. EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—ONE NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story brown-stone front house, with all the modern improvements, 25x64, in 20th-st., 150 feet west from 5th-av. Inquire on the premises

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A WELL-FURnished house on Madison-square, well built, with all the modern improvements. Inquire at No. 85 Gold-st., between 10 A. M and 2 P. M.

**FO

FINANCIAL.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, for the year ending Jan. 31, 1858:

Assets on hand, Jan. 31, 1857, as per Statement..... $3,787,945 76

RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.

For Premiums and Policy fees..$869,428 20
For Interest..... 277,488 71
For Annuities..... 18,756 24
For Am'nts overpaid, due Agents 1,059 82— 1,166,732 97
Total..... $4,954,678 73

DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.

Paid Claims..$1,317,643 43
Claims unpaid, not yet due. 61,000 00—$1,378,643 43
Addition to Policies..... 108,142 74
Paid Commissions..... 184,169 61
Paid Advertising, Medical Examinations, Salaries, Printing, Rent..... 283,718 53
Paid Surrendered Policies and reduction of Premiums 169,231 57—$2,123,705 88
Assets, Feb. 1, 1858..... $4,685,908 95

INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:

Cash on hand and in Bank..... $148,637 48
Bonds and Mortgages..... 4,321,032 36
Due from Agents..... 18,378 15
Deferred Premium account, being balance due on Premiums of 1857, on Policies payable semi-annually and quarterly..... 145,923 62
Interest accrued but not due. 50,455 30
Interest due and unpaid 1,486 04—$4,685,908 95

THUS APPROPRIATED.

Amount reserved for the re-insurance of all existing Policies, as above..... $2,668,867 22
Amount reserved for annuities. 29,902 72
Amount reserved for reduction of Premiums..... 17,544 97
Present value of 1st Dividends of 1848..... 155,916 50
Present value of 2d Dividends of 1853..... 459,261 01
Special reserve for extra climate risks..... 113,207 18
Amount of claims ascertained, unpaid, not yet due, including additions..... 71,419 22
Prepaid Premiums due 4th Dividend account..... 2,286 97
Reserve for proportion of contingent taxes..... 25,000 00
Balance..... 1,142,503 16—$4,685,908 95

By the above Statement it will be seen that, after reserving the sum of $2,668,867 22 as the value for reinsurance on all existing policies, which sum includes a margin to cover unforeseen contingencies of nearly $350,000, over and above the net cost of reinsurance, according to the Company's Tables of Mortality at 4 per cent., and also reserving an ample fund to meet all other obligations, the Company have a surplus of $1,142,503 16, which may, with safety be recommended as applicable to the purposes of Dividends on existing Policies, according to the following statement:

THIRD DIVIDEND STATEMENT.

Premiums entitled to participate in this Dividend are such as have been received on existing Policies, since Feb. 1, 1853, at the Tabular Rates of Insurance, and as are sufficient to cover the risk on each Policy to Feb. 1, 1858.

Balance or surplus as above $1,142,503 16
40 per cent. on $2,686,569 15, being the amount of participating premiums on existing Life Policies..... $1,074,627 66
40 per cent. on $28,118 10, being the amount of participating premiums on Endowment Assurance Policies..... 11,247 24
40 per cent. on $84,848 46, being the amount of participating premiums on policies lapsed by death..... 33,939 39
40 per cent. on $4,927 83, being the amount of participating premiums on short-term policies issued previous to 1851. 1,971 01
20 per cent. on $96,048 31, being the amount of participating premiums on short-term policies issued since 1851..... 19,209 66
Undivided Surplus..... 1,508 20—$1,142,503 16

Respectfully submitted,
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

The undersigned have examined the formulas which have been made the basis of the computations for the Third Dividend (that of 1858) of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, and are satisfied that they are founded on correct mathematical principles, and that in their application to the aforesaid Dividend, they furnish results of undoubted security to the parties assured.

HENRY JAS ANDERSON, } Auditors.
HORACE WEBSTER, }

NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1858.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held at the Office of the Company on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 17, 1858, it was Resolved, that a Dividend of 40 per cent. be declared on the Participating Premiums paid on existing Policies since Feb. 1, 1853, according to the recommendation of the Officers and Insurance Committee and contained in the above statement.

The Reversionary value of this Dividend will be added to the face of each Policy. The amounts to be credited to each Policy will be ascertained by the 1st of March.

FRED'K S. WINSTON, President.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1858.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FRED. S. WINSTON, MILLARD FILLMORE, DAVID HOADLEY, WILLIAM V. BRADY, HENRY A. SMYTHE, ROBT. H. M'CURDY, JOHN F. PRUYN, WILLIAM BETTS, ISAAC G. PEARSON, WILLIAM MOORE, JOHN H. SWIFT, W. E. DODGE, RICHARD PATRICK, JOSEPH BLUNT, NATHANIEL HAYDEN, JONATHAN MILLER, ABRAHAM BININGER, JOHN P. YELVERTON, JOHN WADSWORTH, WM. J. BUNKER, SAMUEL M CORNELL, SAMUEL E. SPROULLS, JOHN M. STUART, HAMLIN BLAKE, ALFRED EDWARDS, LUCIUS ROBINSON, SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, WILLIAM S. COE, CHARLES J. STEDMAN, CEPHAS H. NORTON, WM. K. STRONG, EZRA WHEELER, WM. H. POPHAM, LYCURGUS EDGERTON, W. SMITH BROWN, GEORGE R. CLARK.

FRED'K S. WINSTON, President.
ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary. SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
MINTURN POST, M. D., Medical Examiner.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK, ISSUE

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,

MERCANTILE CREDITS, for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

OFFICE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY, NO. 16 BROADWAY.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1858.—The stockholders of the Manhattan Oil Company are hereby notified that the new certificates of the Capital Stock, as reduced at a meeting of the stockholders, Dec. 2, 1857, in compliance with the law applicable thereto, are now ready to be delivered on surrender of the old certificates.

N. T. HIGBIE, } Committee
WM. E. BIRD, } of
N. T. CARRYL, } Stockholders.
JAMES M. MOTLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1858.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Subscription List, both in New-York and London, for the Optional Right Bonds, is now closed, except in respect to a portion of the July Options, the holders of which may yet surrender them, and become subscribers to the balance of the New Loan, carrying with it an extended option for three years.

J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

ST. LOUIS CITY 6 PER CENT. BONDS, (Municipal.)

St. Louis City 6 per cent. Bonds.
St. Louis County 7 per cent. Bonds. (Short.)
Quincy City 8 per cent. Bonds.
Keokuk City 8 per cent. Bonds.
Keokuk City 10 per cent. Bonds, (Short.)

For sale by

CLARK, DODGE & CO.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BOSTON, Feb. 18, 1858.

ALL PERSONS HAVING OVER-DUE OBligations of this Company are hereby notified that the same will be paid on presentation at this office. All other liabilities will be met at maturity.

ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan 27, 1858.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMpany will be closed at the close of business, on Saturday, the 30th day of January inst., and will be reopened on the morning of Tuesday, the 23d day of February next.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMpany's Notes and Acceptances. Also, Illinois Central Optional Right Scrip, wanted by

E. A. BENEDICT,
No. 39 William-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS WANTED—By BENEDICT & CO., No. 63 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

CLARK, DODGE & CO., BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, No. 51 Wall-st., corner William-st., New-York.

Having correspondence in all the principal cities of the Union and the British Provinces, we are enabled to negotiate Exchange and make Collections on the most favorable terms. Drafts for sale, in sums to suit, on all the principal points of the country. Stocks and Bonds of every description bought and sold on commission. Loans and Time Paper negotiated.

CLARK, BROTHERS & CO., St. Louis, Missouri.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, JAN. 1, 1858.—Office, No. 151 Market-st., Newark. Agency, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

Balance, per statement, Jan. 1, 1857..... $2,484,512 18
Received for Premiums during the year..... $537,144 78
Received for Interest during year. 152,873 21
Received for Annuity Bonds..... 5,000 00
Total Receipts for 1857..... $695,017 99
Paid Claims, by death, unpaid Jan. 1, 1857.... $53,000 00
Paid Claims, by death, of the year, 1857.... 145,114 95
P'd Policies surrendered. 30,997 43
Paid Salaries, Postage, Taxes, Exchange, &c.. 21,717 64
P'd Commissions to Ag'ts 33,601 78
P'd Physicians' Fees.... 2,981 50 $287,413 30 407,504 69
Paid Dividends during the year..... $2,892,116 87
Net balance, Jan. 1, 1858..... 148,791 14
Amount unpaid, not due, and awaiting proofs of death, $70,400 00. $2,743,325 73

ASSETS.

Cash on hand..... $66,716 29
Newark City 7 per cent. Bonds.... 22,000 00
Albany City (N.Y.) 6 per ct. Bds. 25,000 00
Troy City (N.Y.) 6 per cent Bonds 25,000 00
Brooklyn City (N.Y.) 6 pr.ct.Bds. 65,000 00
Annuity Bd. of State of Mass. 800 00
Bonds & Mortgages on Real Estate worth double amount loaned.. 1,499,851 43
Prem. Notes, drawing 6 pr. ct. int. 984,205 23
Real Estate..... 26,278 98
Loans on Scrip..... 6,553 51
Premiums, Notes, and Cash, in course of transmission..... 21,220 29 $2,743,325 73
Net accumulation, Jan. 1, 1858..... $2,743,325 73
Total amount of Dividends paid to date..... 1,006,598 71
Total amount of Claims by death, p'd. to date 1,704,349 55

The Directors, having reserved the value of all policies in force and all obligations against the Company, have, from the surplus, declared a dividend of 35 per cent. on the premiums paid at the table rates, to those policies in force issued prior to January 1st, 1857, (except to term policies,) without interest—in Scrip to those who have paid their premiums in cash, and to the credit of those who are indebted to the Company for premiums.

The Directors have also ordered the 20 per cent. payment of the tenth dividend (that declared January 1st, 1858) to be paid to the members when their annual premiums become due, during the year 1858. Those holding Scrip to term allowed the same as cash in payment of premiums, and others to be credited the amount on their notes as they mature.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS:

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, CHARLES S. MACKNET, LEWIS C. GROVER, JOSIAH O. LOW, HENRY M'FARLAN, ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM, EDWARD A. STRONG, JOHN R. WEEKS, ANDREW S. SNELLING, RANDALL H. GREEN, JOEL W. CONDIT, NEHEMIAH PERRY.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
JOEL W. CONDIT, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.

Jos. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents, New-York.
JACOB P. BRADLEY, Mathematician.
LEWIS C. GROVER, Attorney and Counsel.
JAMES STEWART, M. D., Medical Adviser, N. Y.
JOSEPH B. JACKSON, M. D., Medical Adviser, Newark.

PROPOSALS FOR $170,000 PUBLIC STOCK FOR REBUILDING TOMPKINS MARKET.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until Wednesday, March 10, 1858, at 2 o'clock P. M, when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of one hundred and seventy thousand dollars of the "public stock for rebuilding Tompkins Market," authorized by an act of the Legislature of this State, entitled "An act to authorize the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to raise one hundred and seventy thousand dollars by loan, and to fund the same, for the rebuilding of Tompkins Market," passed April 11, 1856, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Feb. 11, 1858.

The said stock will consist of one thousand seven hundred shares, of one hundred dollars each share, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, and shall be redeemable as follows: Seventeen thousand dollars on the 1st day of July, 1869, and seventeen thousand dollars on the 1st day of July in each year thereafter, until the whole sum is redeemed.

To provide for the redemption of said stock, and the payment of interest thereon, there is to be raised by tax, yearly and every year, until the whole stock shall be redeemed, such sum as is required for the payment of the same, with the interest thereon.

The proposals will state the number of shares desired, and the price per share. The person whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sum awarded and covered by the bid, and on presenting the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares, carrying the interest from the date of the deposit.

Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed, "Proposals for Six per Cent. Public Stock for Rebuilding Tompkins Market." And the proposition may then be put up in a second envelope, sealed and directed, "A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller, No. 5 Hall of Records, New-York."

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1858.

IOWA STATE STOCK—PROPOSALS INVITED FOR $200,000.—The undersigned agent, appointed by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, approved the 8th of February, 1858, is authorized to dispose of the Bonds of the State to the amount of $200,000, said bonds being made payable in the City of New-York, not to exceed ten years from their date, and to bear interest at a rate not exceeding seven per cent., payable semi-annually.

Bids for this stock will be received by the undersigned for the whole or any part of the said amount, (the bonds being issued in sums of $1,000,) at the Astor House, New-York, until the first of March next. No bids will be received for this stock at less than its par value, nor at a greater rate of interest than seven per cent.

MARTIN L MORRIS, State Agent.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1858.

$30.000.—WANTED—A PARNER, SPECIAL or active, (active preferred,) to take the place of a deceased partner, in a sound, unembarrassed and well-established importing-house, (not dry goods,) with an equal amount of capital. To a business man, no better opportunity could be presented. Address, with real name, H. M. C., Post-Office, Box No. 2,120. Communications strictly confidential.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE DEC. 1, 1857, ON seventeen of the Milwaukee City Bonds issued June 1, 1854, in aid of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company, bearing interest 7 per cent. semi-annually, must be presented at the Ocean Bank, New York, for payment on or before March 1, 1858.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

$25.000 WANTED—FOR ONE AND TWO years on mortgage at 10 per cent. interest, on improved real estate adjoining the city of Cincinnati, worth twice that amount at a low valuation. Parties can be satisfied that the security is beyond question. Particulars may be learned by addressing J. G., Box No. 211 Post-Office.

A YOUNG AND HIGHLY RESPECTABLE widow lady, in embarrassed circumstances, wishes the loan of $40, for a short time; satisfactory security and reference given. Address M. F., Union-square Post-office.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE STUYVESANT Insurance Company, No. 153 Bowery, New-York, Feb. 11, 1858. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Seven per cent. payable to the Stockholders on and after the 20th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

DANBY BANK.—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—IT WAS ordered by the Court of Chancery, for the State of Vermont, on the 29th day of Dec., A. D. 1857, that the undersigned be appointed Receiver of the DANBY BANK, and that all persons holding the bills, or having claims against said bank, present the same for allowance to the undersigned, at his office in Manchester, Vermont, within one year from the said 29th day of Dec., 1857; and in default of such presentment, said bills and claims be forever barred. And it was further ordered by the Court aforesaid, that notice be given to all persons interested in said bank, by publishing the substance of said order, for eight successive weeks in the Rutland *Herald* and Bennington *Banner*, and in one paper printed at Buffalo, in the State of New-York, and in one paper printed at Chicago in the State of Illinois, and for six weeks continuously in the *New-York Times* and the Boston *Post*.

WINCHESTER, Vermont, Jan. 16, 1858.
A. L. MINER, Receiver.
ja21-6w

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will leave pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight, or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The magnificent, and very fast going steamship, NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will succeed and leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 27. The favorite and large steamers CAROLINA EVERGLADE, and ST MARYS for Florida, connect with the steamers from New-York. Through tickets may be had by applying as above.

NOTICE.—The attention of shippers to the South and Southwest is called to the great reduction in freight and the low rate of insurance on the same by the above line.

FOR PORTSMOUTH AND PETERSBURG.—The United States Mail Steamship ROANOKE, Captain THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 13 North river. She will arrive at Portsmouth the next afternoon and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the express. Passengers for mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest and most expeditious route. Passage and pleasantest and fare, with state-room, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—U. S. MAIL LINE—The favorite steamer STAR OF THE SOUTH, Captain THOS. LYON will leave on WEDNESDAY, 24th February at 4 o'clock, P. M. from Pier No. 4, N. R. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage apply to

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The FLORIDA, Captain ISAAC CROWELL will succeed and leave on Saturday, 27th February.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF CHEMUNG AND CHENANGO CANALS.—In pursuance of Act, Chapter 105, Laws of 1857, and of a resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Engineer's Office, in the city of Syracuse, until Wednesday, the 3d day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary, or that may be required, to keep in good repair and in good navigable condition during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 15th day of March next.

The Chemung Canal and Feeder..... Penalty in Bond, $5,000
Section No. 3 Chenango Canal..... $8,000
Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon, of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk, or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the Contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 278, of the laws of 1850.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the Contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent. of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered, as a security to the State for the performance of the contract, and at the expiration of the third month of each year, the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year, shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with.

In case the Contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are, in consequence of any combination or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools and other implements specified in the following Schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE.

SECTION NO. 3 CHENANGO CANAL.

16,500 feet B. M. Oak for lock gate at $20..... $330 00
35,000 feet B. M. Pine timber for locks at $15..... 525 00
15,000 feet B. M. Pine plank for locks at $15..... 225 00
2,500 feet B. M. Pine timber for bridges at $15..... 37 50
2,000 feet B. M. Hemlock at $7..... 14 00
$1,131 50

CHEMUNG CANAL AND FEEDER.

In charge of B. P. BAILEY, Superintendent.

1 Broad Axe, $2; 1 Narrow Axe $1..... $3 00
1 Small Boat, $12; 3 Crow Bars, $3..... 15 00
4 Tool Chests, $6; 1 pair Cant Hooks, $1..... 7 00
3 Lamps, $3; 3 Lamp Fillers, 94c..... 3 94
30 Picks, $22; 2 Pinches, $4..... 29 50
2 Pumps, $1 50; 1 Cross Cut Saw, $4..... 5 50
1 Pile Driver and Fixtures..... 225 00
1 Stake Scow, $150; 1 Gravel Scow, $75..... 225 00
10 Scythes, $50; 5 Scythe Snaths, $12 50..... 20 00
3 Scrapers, $15; 153 Shovels, $133 87..... 148 87
1 Grind Stone, $3; 118 Wheel Barrows, $230..... 233 00
1 Wrench, 75c.; 1 Rope 80 feet long, $4..... 4 75
1 Lighter for Mowing..... 30 00
Total..... $950 56

In charge of W. L. KIDDER, Resident Engineer.

13,290 feet Hemlock Plank..... $88 50
3,573 feet B. M. Hemlock Timber..... 25 01
7,063 feet Oak Timber, Plank and Boards..... 112 13
Lot of Timber, framed..... 5 00
3 Axes, $2 50; 9 Augers, $6; 1 Tackle Block, $3..... 14 50
4 Crow Bars, $6; 3 Chains, $9; 1 Chisel, 25c..... 15 25
7 Tool Chests, $7; 3 Hammers and Sledges, $5..... 12 00
2 Cant Hooks, $1; 2 Lamps, $2 50..... 3 50
3 Lock Gates, $150; 1 Maul and Beetle, $1 50..... 151 50
7 Paddle Gates, for Locks $65; 6 Padlocks, $1 50..... 66 50
55 Picks, $50 75; 23 Pike Poles, $1 50; 2 Plows, $9..... 71 25
1 Pump, $1 50; 1 Scow, $275; 6 Scrapers, $22 50..... 299 00
356 Shovels, $247 63; 1 Shave, 75c.; 1 pr. Shackle Bars, $1 50..... 249 88
1 Grind Stone, $4; 1 Stove, $1; 1 pair Blacksmith's Tongs, 75c..... 5 75
222 Wheel Barrows, $235 62; 6 Wrenches, $7 50..... 333 12
1 Brace and 2 Bits, 63c.; 4 Steps and 3 Sockets, $3 50..... 4 13
2 Tow Posts and 1 Heel Post, $22; 3 Gate Collars, $3..... 25 00
9 Eyes, $4 05; 12 Wrists, $21 60; 2 Cold Chisels, 75c..... 26 40
1 Boring Machine, $7; 2 Pails and Dippers, 75c. 7 75
Bow, Stern and Tow Lines..... 15 00
Total..... $1,531 17

The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments..... $2,481 73

The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the Contracting Board.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their places of residence.

The specifications and blank propositions and forms of contracts and bonds will be ready for examination at the aforesaid office, ten days prior to the time specified for the letting. Dated Albany, Jan. 29, 1858

SAMUEL S. WILSON, }
CHARLES H. SHERRILL, } Canal
JOHN M. JAYCOX, } Commissioners.
V. R. RICHMOND, State Eng. and Surveyor.
NATHANIEL S. BENTON, Auditor.

CORPORATION DOCKS AND SLIPS TO BE LEASED AT PEPLIC AUCTION.—Notice is hereby given that the several docks and slips belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York, which are to be leased from the 1st of May next, will be leased on bids at public auction on TUESDAY, March 16, 1858, at 12 o'clock M., at the City Hall, for a term of five years. The number and location of the piers and slips to be leased, and the terms and conditions of sale, may be obtained, on application at the Comptroller's Office, No. 5 Hall of Records; and maps exhibiting the Corporation Wharves and Piers, may be seen at the same place. Department of Finance, New York, Feb 4 1858.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.
A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.
GEO. G. BARNARD, Recorder.
A. V. STOUT, Chamberlain.
THOMAS McSPEDON, Ch'n Fin. Com. B'd of Alder'n.
HENRY ARCULARIUS, Ch'n Fin. Com. B'd of C'n. Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—COMMITTEE ON ASSESSMENTS.—Notice to owners of property affected by the sewers in the following streets: Sewer in the Bowery, between Madison and James sts.; sewer in 37th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.; sewer in 43d-st., from sewer in 10th-av to a point 80 feet west of 9th av. That the Committee will meet to hear parties opposed to the confirmation of the assessment lists, on THURSDAY, Feb. 25, at 3 o'clock, at No. 8 City Hall.

THOMAS S. STEPHENS, }
THOMAS McSPEDON, } Committee
GEORGE STARR, } on Assessments.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE OF the Board of Aldermen will meet at Room No. 8, City Hall, on MONDAY, Feb. 22, inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., to consider the applications of the following persons, viz., A. B. Jacobs and Peter Goldstein, for remission of fine; David Miles, for payment of loss of horse; E Green, relative to salary; and Patrick Hagg, John Doyle and Lawrence O'Reilly, for pay for losses of horses. The above-named parties are hereby notified to attend the meeting of the Committee, at the time and place above mentioned.

THOMAS McSPEDON, }
JOHN J. GREGORY, } Committee
GEORGE STARR, } on Finance.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. COMPANY, No. 56 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1858.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDers of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, on THURSDAY, 25th inst., at 12 o clock, M. The annual election for five Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, on THURSDAY, March 5, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. By order.

W. L. YOULE, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, Feb. 22, at 12 o'clock, noon, for printing and binding the books, journal and documents of the Board of Education, for 1858. The estimates must state the price per single copy, hundred and thousand, for binding the books, journal and documents; and the price for composition per thousand ems, the price of press work per token, and the price per ream or the paper to be used in printing the aforesaid books, journal and documents. Specimens of the books to be bound, and the documents to be printed, size of type, quality of paper to be used, and specifications for the same, to be seen at the Clerk's Office aforesaid.

WILLIAM SINCLAIR, }
GEORGE H. CLARK, } Printing Committee
A. H. BRUMMELL, } of the
ROBERT A. ADAMS, } Board of Education.
JOHN R. LUDECKER, }

TO BUILDERS.—THE BOARD OF SCHOOL Officers of the XIIth Ward will receive sealed proposals for the erection of a new primary school-house on 182d-st., 200 feet west of 11th-av., according to the plans and specifications approved by the Board of Education and on file in the Clerk's office.

Proposals can be made for the mason work and carpenter's work separately, or for the entire work, and will be received at the Clerk's office, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, 3d March prox., at 12 o'clock noon, and must contain the names of two good and sufficient sureties for the faithful performance of the contract.

The lowest proposal will not necessarily be received, and the School Officers reserve to themselves the right to reject any or all of the proposals.

JAMES MACKEAN, }
JOHN BELLAMY, } Committee.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1858.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1858.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until Friday, 26th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, for seven hundred and ninety-seven barrels of pork, for the use of the Navy. Said pork to be delivered at the Navy-Yard, Brooklyn, subject to the usual inspection. The Department reserves to itself the right of rejecting all offers in case of the delivery of the pork by the contractor before the expiration of the terms of this advertisement.

GEORGE N. SANDERS, Navy Agent.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction YET UNEQUALED.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $160; second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 36 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Jan. 16.....1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3.....1858
Saturday, Feb. 13.....1858	Wednesday, March 3.....1858
Saturday, March 13.....1858	Wednesday, March 31.....1858
Saturday, April 10.....1858	Wednesday, April 28.....1858
Saturday, April 24.....1858	Wedne day, May 12.....1858
Saturday, May 8.....1858	Wednesday, May 26.....1858
Saturday, May 22.....1858	Wednesday, June 9.....1858
Saturday, June 5.....1858	Wednesday, June 23.....1858
Saturday, June 19.....1858	Wednesday, July 7.....1858

For freight or passage, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..... $130
Second Cabin Passage..... 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..... $110
Second Cabin Passage..... 60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone, ASIA, Capt. E. G Lott, AFRICA, Capt. Shannon, CANADA, Capt. Lang, AMERICA, Capt Wickman, NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie, EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch,

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on s arboard, and a red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Feb. 17
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 17
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Feb. 24
AMERICA, Lott, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 3
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, March 10
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 24

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE TO EUROPE.

From New-York:

		From Southampton, Havre, or Bremen to New-York:	
First Cabin.....	$80	First Cabin.....	$100
Second Cabin.....	50	Second Cabin.....	65
Steerage.....	30	Steerage.....	40

In the first-class paddle-wheel steamships ARIEL, 2,000 tons, E. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, EDWARD CAVENDY, Commander, to sail from Pier No. 3, North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mail, viz:

Leave New-York for	Bremen for	Southampton for New-York.
Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Southampton	
Ariel.....March 20	Saturday, April 17	Wednesday, April 21
North Star.April 17	Saturday, May 15	Wednesday, May 19

The steamships touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight, apply to

D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, March 6, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." For freight or passage, apply to

W. S. DAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail April 3.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, 5,268 tons, P. E. I EFEVRE, master, will sail, with the MAILS—

FROM NEW-YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	FROM SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE FOR NEW-YORK.
Saturday.....April 10	Wednesday.....April 28
Saturday.....May 22	Wednesday.....June 9
Saturday.....July 3	Wednesday.....July 21

Price of passage according to location of room. First cabin, $100 and $150; second cabin, $60 and $75.

Specie delivered in London and Paris.

For passage and freight, apply to

D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-Green, New-York.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1858.

Trains leave Depôt corner White and Centre sts., New-York, at 9½ A. M.—Mail for Albany, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations north.

3:20 P. M., Express for Albany, stopping at principal stations only.

6¼ P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.

Trains leave Depôt corner 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at 8½ A. M., for Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

1½ A. M.—White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.

2½ P. M.—Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

3 P. M.—Millerton, stopping at Williams Bridge and all intermediate stations north.

4 P. M.—Croton Falls, stopping at all intermediate stations.

5½ P. M.—Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

Returning, trains leave Albany for New-York, at 7¾ A. M.—Mail stopping at all stations above and at Williams Bridge.

3¾ P. M.—Express, stopping at principal stations only.

W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Thursday, Jan. 21, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermedi

LONG ISLAND.

DOING IT AS THEY DO IN NEW-YORK.—Some time ago the Common Council of Brooklyn, on the petition of the owners and mortgagee of the Park plot, opened Tompkins-square—in the face of a decided majority of tax-paying remonstrants in the vicinity. Out of the 469 owners of property in the assessment district, it is asserted that there were not a dozen who favored the opening—and the need of a Park in the neighborhood was about as pressing as of one to be laid out on Coney Island. When the dissatisfied tax-payers essayed to stop proceedings by an injunction, they found themselves enjoined from proceeding to law by the failure to raise from the Common Council, the Committee on Opening Streets, or the City Clerk, the remonstrances that had been sent in—and which would be the proof in Court that the Park had been illegally opened. In this emergency there was nothing to do but to implore the Common Council to confess the facts and compel the restitution of the papers. The Common Council were unable to find the papers, but while the hunt for them was going on, they suddenly and mysteriously reappeared—but not in time to prevent, without long litigation, the consummation of the Park scheme. The residents in the vicinity are a good deal stirred up on the subject, and held on Saturday night, at the hotel on Myrtle-avenue, between Marcy and Tompkins avenues, a mass meeting to denounce the Park and devise means for resisting the payments of the heavy assessments that it imposes.

Addresses were made by Messrs. JOHN M. PHELPS E. S. YOUNG, JOHN J. ANDERSON and others. It was stated that the whole assessment is some $70,000 upon a small district of less than 400 property owners. After the appointment of a Committee of eleven persons instructed to contest the case the meeting adjourned to meet again at the same place next Saturday night.

THE POOR.—A meeting to raise funds for the relief of the Poor will be held in the Governor's Room, City Hall, Brooklyn, this evening. The receipts will be placed with the "Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor." This Society, during the present Winter, have relieved more than five hundred American families who have heretofore sustained themselves, besides a large number of the foreign population. It has been ascertained that in the city of Brooklyn alone more than 9,000 persons were thrown out of employment last Fall. Half of that number, at least, are still without employment.

During the last week the Society have assisted over one thousand families, and $6,000 more is required by them to carry on its operations for the balance of the season.

THE STORM IN BROOKLYN.—The snow-storm of Saturday did not materially interfere with travel in Brooklyn for a great length of time. The City Railroad Company, to be ready for any emergency, kept their snow-plows in motion on the different tracks, and kept them pretty clear. For a portion of the day only one-half the usual number of cars were run. The track was very heavy, and required an additional span of horses to each car. The trains on the Long Island Railroad made about their usual time. The new snow-plow on this road was brought into requisition, and to this fact the prompt arrival of the trains is due. The average depth of snow does not exceed four inches, and this is so much drifted that there were many bare places when the storm closed, and consequently the lovers of good sleighing were disappointed. Nevertheless, there were many sleighs out yesterday, but it was emphatically hard sledding, and every one appeared to be satisfied with the experiment after a very short ride.

A COLD BATH.—A man named DENNIS O'NEIL, on Thursday night, attempted to commit suicide by jumping into the East River from the Catharine Ferry boat *Ellen*, when in the middle of the stream. The cold bath brought him to his senses, and he yelled lustily for assistance, which was afforded him in time to save his life. He was in the water twenty minutes, and thinks that the next experiment he makes of the kind will be when the water is warmer.

MORTALITY IN BROOKLYN.—During the week ending Saturday last, there were 130 deaths—Males, 52; Females, 78; Men, 16; boys, 36; women, 26; girls, 52.

DISEASES—Scarlet Fever, 23; Convulsions, 10; Consumption, Inflammation of lungs, Stillborn, 9 each; Disease of Brain, 7; Congestion of Lungs, Debility, 6 each; Bronchitis, Croup, Old Age, Smallpox, Dropsy, 4 each; Measles, Puerperal Fever, 3 each; Apoplexy, Erysipelas, Inflammation of Bowels, do. Glands, do, Kidneys, Pleurisy, Teething, 2 each; Bilious Fever, Typhoid do., Casualty, Hooping Cough, Enlargement of Heart, Inflammation of Uterus, Intemperance, Marasmus, Mortification, Murdered, Uterine Hemorrbage. Unknown, 1 each.

AGES.—One year and under, 35; from 1 to 2 years, 18; from 2 to 5 years, 18; from 5 to 10 years, 13; from 10 to 20 years, 4; from 20 to 30 years, 4; from 30 to 40 years, 9; from 40 to 50 years, 14; from 50 to 60 years, 5; from 60 to 70 years, 5; from 70 to 80 years, 4; from 80 to 90 years, 1.

NATIVITY.—United States, 99; Ireland, 22; Germany, 6; England, 2; Scotland, 1.

ARREST OF INCENDIARIES.—JOHN CRUMLEY and JOHN BURKE were arrested at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, by Officers PRESTON and O'ROURKE, of the Third Precinct Police, Brooklyn, on suspicion of having set fire, a few minutes before their arrest, to a frame building at the junction of Hamilton-avenue and Columbia-street, owned by IRWIN SWEENEY. The fire was extinguished by the officers before much damage was done to the premises.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, BROOKLYN.—This Society has elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

President—JOHN GREGSON.
Vice-Presidents—JAMES DOWNEY, JOHN K. SHANLEY.
Treasurer—PATRICK MOONEY.
Secretary—MICHAEL BURKE.

REARRESTED.—PETER B. ADAMS, indicted for larceny, and who escaped from Constable PRICE, in Brooklyn, a few weeks ago while going from the Court of Sessions to the County Jail, was rearrested on Saturday last by the Fourth Precinct Police. He was found in one of his old haunts in the Wallabout.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—WM. JOHNSTON, colored man, in the employ of W. B. WALTERS, coal dealer, Brooklyn, while driving a team loaded with wood down a hill on the Clove Road, fell under the wheels, and had his head crushed in a shocking manner. The deceased was 42 years old, and leaves two children. Coroner SNELL held the inquest.

BURGLARIES.—House No. 90 Willow-street, Brooklyn, was robbed, on Saturday night, of a quantity of silver ware. House No. 152 Washington-street was entered the same night, and several articles of clothing were stolen.

NEW JERSEY.

ELECTION OF COUNTY JUDGES.—At the joint meeting of the New-Jersey Legislature on Thursday, Messrs. EDMUND CHARLES and CHARLES FINK (Democrats) were elected Common Pleas Judges for Hudson County, in the places of Judges GRIFFITHS and MORRIS, whose terms expire on the 1st of April.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 20.

$1,000	U. S. 6s 1867	115	
1,200	U. S. 6s 1868	115	
5,500	Ill. Inter. Im. '47	98	
2,000	Ind. State 5s	c 84	
5,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	88	
5,000	N. Car. St. 6s	94	
30,000	Missouri St. 6s	83⅜	
23,000	do	83⅜	
5,000	do	b60 84⅛	
3,000	Virginia 6s	91¾	
1,000	N. Y. C. 8s, '76	96½	
1,000	N. Y. C. R. R. '76	101	
2,000	E. R. 2d M. 8s, '83	87¾	
4,000	E. R. R. C. 8s, '71	89	
11,500	Ill. C. R. R. 8s	94	
2,000	do	94⅛	
7,000	La. C. & M. L. G. 8s	34	
3,000	H. R. R. R. 2d M. s10	89	
10,000	Hud. Riv. R. 3M. s3	64	
7,000	Harlem R. R. 2d Mt	72	
5,000	Read. R. 8ds, 1886	71	
1,000	Cal & Oh. 2d M. 8s	87	
1,000	Han. & St. J. R. 8s	60	
1,000	Ch. & R. Isl. 8ds	92½	
5,000	La C. 2d mort. 8s	48	
8,000	Mil. & Mis. 2d mort. 10 be	b10	75
11	Del. & Hud. Can. Co		113½
75	do		113
10	Nassau Bank		98
30	Market Bank		100
20	Imp. & Trad. Bank		99
270	Canton Co		25
25	do		25⅛
100	do		24⅜
50	do	b30	25
100	do	b30	24½
475	do	s30	24½
100	Penn. Coal Co		75
300	Gardiner Gold Co		⅞
850	N. Y. Cen. R. R. opg		86⅜
550	Erie Railroad		32¼
100	do	b30	32¾
50	do	b30	32⅜
100	do	s30	32½
200	do		32¾
200	do		32¾
50	do		32¾
281	La C. & Mi R R		11¼
800	Cum. Coal Co	b3	18½
100	do	b10	18½
100	do	b30	18¾
200	do		18⅝
155	Hud. Riv. R. R.		27¾
100	do		27¾
275	do	b30	28
500	Harlem Railroad		13½
275	Harlem R. R. Pr.	b30	24
15	do		23¾
27	Clev. Col. & Cin. R. R.		86
25	do		23¾
1350	Reading Railroad		62
100	do	b30	62¼
100	do	b30	62
100	do	s10	62
100	do	b60	62¼
200	do	b10	62
200	do	c	61¾
375	M. So. & N. I. R. R.	b30	26½
10	do		26⅜
200	do		26½
300	do	s60	26
50	do		26
125	M. So. & N. Ia. p. f.		46½
100	do		47
1050	Panama R. R.	b30	103
50	do		102¾
50	Ill. Central R.	b30	96
50	Ga. & Chic. R.	b15	94
50	do	b15	94½
50	do	s10	94
150	do		94
25	do	b30	94½
5	do		93¾
820	Cleve. & To. R. R.		47½
300	do		47⅝
100	do	b30	47⅞
25	Chi. & R. I. R. R.		79
50	do	s30	78⅝
144	do		78⅝
75	do	b30	79
150	do		78⅝
100	Mil. & Miss. R. R.		37½
150	do		38
50	do		38½
100	do	b60	38¾

SECOND BOARD

$7,000	Missouri St. 6s	b3	84
26,000	do		84
5,000	N. Y. St. 5⅗ '61		102⅛
17,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90		88
1,000	LaC & Mil. L. G. B.		34
1,000	do		34⅛
2,000	do		34⅜
100	Penn. Coal Co	b30	73
200	do		74
100	Canton Co	b30	25
450	do		25
100	do	b10	25
200	do	s30	25
300	Cumb. Coal Co		18⅜
5	Pacific M. S. S. Co		61
350	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b30	86⅞
100	do	b10	86⅜
150	do	opg	86⅜
100	Erie Railroad		33⅜
250	do		34
50	do	s10	34
150	do	b30	34⅛
550	do		34⅛
250	do	s60	34

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$5,000 Jefferson Railroad 1st Mort. Bds. Int. add. 62
$3,000 Cleveland, P. and Ashtabula 2d M. Int. add. 88
$2,000 St. Louis City Municipal Bonds.. Int. add. 75
$3,000 Milwaukee and Horicon R. 1st M. Int. add. 15
$3 000 Ill. Cent. R. R. Bonds of 1875..... Int. add. 95
$300 Little Miami R. R. Scrip..... Int. add. 74¼
$2,000 Mason County (Ia.) 8 ₱ c. Bonds Int. add. 61
$12,000 Milwaukee and Beloit 8s..... Int. add. 27½
$4,000 New-York and Harlem R. R. 7s. Int. add. 71
$1,000 Brooklyn City 6s..... Int. add. 95½
$6,000 Milwaukee & Horicon R. R. 8s.. Int. add. 55
$1,500 New-York and Erie R. R. 7s..... Int. add. 71½
$5,000 City of New Orleans 6s..... Int. add. 74½
$500 Great Western Insurance Scrip of 1857... 52
$1,000 Missouri 6s..... Int. add. 83⅛
$3,000 Tennessee 6s..... Int. add. 86⅞
$2,000 Watertown City 8s..... Int. add. 40
$4,000 Nashville and Chattanooga R. 6s. Int. add. 70
$2,000 California 7s..... Flat. 78
100 Brooklyn Gas-Light Scrip..... 10
10 shares Ocean Bank..... 82½
50 shares Phenix Bank..... 106
142 shares Mechanics' Banking Association..... 51
150 shares St. Marks' Fire Ins. Co..... 112
10 shares Arctic Fire Ins Co..... 97
20 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co..... 60⅜
50 shares Brooklyn Gas-light Co..... 123½
13 shares Hanover Bank..... 85½
5 shares Market Bank..... 101⅞
5 shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co..... 100
20 shares St. Mark's Fire Ins. Co..... 115
20 shares Rutgers' Fire Ins. Co..... 114½
20 shares Irving Fire Ins. Co..... 108¼
250 shares Chicago and Mississippi Railroad..... 2
20 shares Illinois Central Railroad..... 97½
7 shares Artisans' Bank..... 81½
20 shares Chatham Bank..... 61
20 shares Importers' and Traders' Bank..... 98¼@98¾
100 shares St. Mark's Fire Ins. Co..... 112
15 shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co..... 99¼@100

MONDAY, Feb. 22—A. M.

The steamer *Africa*, at this port from Liverpool, Saturday, Feb. 6, brings advices that the Bank of England has further reduced the rate of discount to 3½ ₱ cent. ₱ annum. The step so soon after the reduction to 4 ₱ cent., was unexpected, though as all the London authorities concur in stating that Money is superabundant in the open market at even lower rates, it ought not to create surprise. The English Funds advanced to 96 ₱ cent. after the announcement. The Railway market showed increased firmness; Foreign Securities generally were higher, and American Stocks in larger demand. Messrs. BARING write:

There is more inquiry for American Stocks, especially for State Bonds, without, however, leading to any great amount of business as yet. Pennsylvania 5s Certificates have been sold at 76¾, and are now held at 77; 5 ₱ cent. Bonds at 82. Virginia Sterling 5s rather pressed on the market at 81@82. Maryland 5s, 90. Massachusetts Sterling, 100@101. Tennessee 6s, 82@84. Boston City 4½s, 88@90. Railroad Bonds in fair demand. Illinois Central 7s, 83¼@84¾; ditto 6s, 82@84. New-York Central 7s, 92@94; ditto 6s 84@86. Michigan Central 8s of 1869, 87@89. Pennsylvania Central Railroad, 86@88. Canada 6s, 113. Nova Scotia 6s, 105@106. New-Brunswick 6s, 104@106. Quebec City 6s, 102¼.

Messrs. D. BELL & SONS report on the same subject:

The market for American securities during the past week has been unusually active, and some considerable investments have been made in the stock and bonds of Pennsylvania, also in the bonds of Virginia and Tennessee. For Railroad bonds there has been a good demand, the chief business having been in those of the New-York and Erie, New-York Central, and Michigan Central Railroads. Illinois Central and New-York and Erie shares have been in request, especially the latter, which have been dealt in at higher prices.

Mr. E. F. SATTERTHWAITE writes:

There has been a moderate activity in American Securities in London during the past week. Illinois Central Bonds are rather more firmly held. The Shares have been steady at the former rates. The adjudication of the new Illinois Central loan is somewhat complicated, owing to the non-surrender of certain options still in the hands of holders, but it may be virtually considered as closed, except to parties holding July options, who, on surrendering these options, can become subscribers to the balance of the new loan. Erie Stock and Bonds of all classes have been in demand at advanced rates. The conversion of the unsecured Bonds into Fourth Mortgage Bonds is making considerable progress. Michigan Central and New-York Central Bonds continue in good request, at the full rates of last week. Michigan Southern Sinking Fund Bonds have been more inquired after at 64@65½. The Bank of England has reduced its rate of discount to 3½ ₱ cent. Consols close at 96@⅝ for Money, and 96⅛@¼ for March account.

American Railways.	Closing Prices
Illinois Central 6 ₱ cent., 1875	82@84
Illinois 7 ₱ cent., 1875	83@85
Illinois 7 ₱ cent Free Land, 1860	85@87
Illinois $100 shares, $40 paid	5@3 dis.
Michigan Central 8 ₱ cent., con. '60	87@90
Michigan Central, 1869	87@90
Michigan Central, 1869, (sterling)	90@100
Michigan $100 shares	45@55
Michigan S. & N. Indiana 7 ₱ cent. (sinking fund) 1885	84@87
Michigan, $100 shares	20@30
New-York Central 6 ₱ cent., (sinking fund), 1883	84@86
New-York Central 7 ₱ cent. con., 1864	93@95
New-York Central $100 shares	75@77
New York and Erie 3d mtg. 7 ₱ cent., 1883	75@80
New-York and Erie (sink. fund,) 3d mtg., 1878	48@52
New-York and Erie Bonds, con. 1862	
New-York and Erie $100 shares	23@25
Pennsylvania Cen. Bonds, 1st mortgage con. 6 ₱ cent	86@88
Pennsylvania 2d mort. stg. 6 ₱ cent	86@88

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 3d of February gives the following results, when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits	£3,651,586	Increase	£402,693
Other deposits	17,030,175	Decrease	1,145,383
Rest	3,721,209	Increase	20,073
Govern't securities	9,559,161	Increase	271.581
Other securities	20,073,740	Decrease	973,740
Notes unemployed	9,270,100	Decrease	48,530

The amount of notes in circulation is £20,075,065, being an increase of £410,355; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £15,793,696, showing an increase of £394,972, when compared with the preceding return.

In regard to the movement of the Court of Directors of the Bank of England on Thursday, Feb. 4, the London *Times* says:

"This movement had scarcely been anticipated, and it therefore produced some effect upon the funds. It is presumed the *Gazette* returns to be published to-morrow will exhibit a further large increase in the unemployed notes, and that during the past week there has been an almost total absence of applications for discount. Under these circumstances it would be the duty of the Directors to take the present step, and adapt themselves to the fair market rate. It is not their business to attempt to guide commerce or to keep money from becoming cheap in order to prevent a new access of speculation. Experience and theory alike show all such efforts to be self-defeating. There is no danger at the present moment of any undue inflation. The evil rather is on the other side. The distrust from the recent panic is such, both with regard to mercantile transactions and the management of public companies, that the public are disposed to hold aloof from everything. Hence money is abundant, and if that abundance should tempt people to make investments, or undertake new operations while their judgments are calm, the effect will be simply such as is desirable. If, on the contrary, in order to check such operations and investments, artificial means are employed, such as the Bank trying to prevent the rate of discount from finding its natural level, the plethora would be temporarily increased only at last to become uncontrollable a few months hence, when all that has recently passed will have been forgotten."

The London *Daily News* remarks:

"The Directors of the Bank of England to-day lowered the *minimum* rate of discount from 4 ₱ cent., at which it was fixed on Thursday last, to 3½ ₱ cent. Considering how recently the rate was reduced from 5 to 4 ₱ cent., a further step in the same direction was not generally looked for until next week. Nevertheless, the tendency of the money market is so strongly pronounced, that there is no disposition whatever to question the propriety of the measure. For some time past the Bank has absolutely had no discount business. The directors are now apparently of opinion that their stock of securities has run off to so great an extent as to warrant their entering again into competition with the other dealers in money. The rates "out of doors" will still keep below those of the Bank, yet some business will probably be diverted thither. To-day, for instance, there was a moderate revival of the demand at the Bank, although good bills are freely discounted at 3 ₱ cent, and less. We hear of instances in which choice six months' bills have been negotiated at 3 ₱ cent., but the majority of prudent discounters hesitate to take paper at so long a date, unless at some advance in terms.

The last occasion upon which the Bank rate was reduced from 4 to 3½ ₱ cent was on the 16th June, 1855. At that date the stock of Bullion was much larger than at present, being £18,060,716, but as regards the reserve of notes the difference is less important, the total then held being £11 814.200

It remains to be seen whether the fresh reduction in the value of Money in this Market will affect the Exchanges, and accelerate their decline to a point at which remittances of Gold will be made to the Continent. It is evident, however, that a very large proportion of the sums imported will still be retained here.

The London *Times* of Saturday, Feb. 6, with which we are favored by our Liverpool correspondent, reports as follows of the Stock Exchange:

"FRIDAY EVENING.

The English funds opened buoyantly this morning at a slight advance upon the improvement of yesterday, and subsequently a further upward movement was maintained with great steadiness. Consols for money, which left off last evening at 95⅝, were first quoted 95⅝ to ¾, and at the close of the day there were buyers at 96. For the 4th of March the last price was 96⅛ to ¼. The reduction of the Bank rate yesterday, the heavy arrival of specie this morning from the West Indies, and a further recovery on the Paris Bourse were among the causes of the prevailing animation. Bank Stock closed at 223 to 227; Reduced, 96⅜; New Three per Cents 96¼ to ⅜; India Stock, 218 to 222, and India Bonds, 1ys. to 2ys. premium.

Exchequer bills experienced a further improvement, but their position, compared with other English Government securities, is still unsatisfactory. While our Three ₱ Cents. are at 96, the United States Five ₱ Cents. are only at 102, but the American Government can circulate Treasury Notes bearing but 3 ₱ cent. interest, while it is found necessary that our Exchequer bills should carry £3 16s. This is partly to be accounted for by the fact that the American notes are made receivable for Custom-dues, and will thus at all times be prevented from falling below par. The same rule, used many years ago, to apply to the English Exchequer bills, but it was abolished without the slightest reason, and that step, coupled with other instances of mismanagement under the predecessors of the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, has destroyed the repute they once enjoyed, and which properly should always attach to them.

In the Stock Exchange, loans on Government Securities are in slightly increased demand, the rate being from 2 to 2½ ₱ cent At the Bank there is a moderate number of applications but in the open market the supply is abundant on best bills at 2½@2¾."

The Liverpool Markets are buoted firm for Cotton, without any change of quotations. The Manchester reports of the trade are slightly better. After the action of the Bank of England the demand for the raw material was reported more general from all classes of operators The sales of Friday, Feb. 5, were 8,000 bales, and for the week 54,180 bales. The stock of American 175,510 bales, against 188,220 bales same period last season. The market for Breadstuffs continues dull, although at the last market day at Liverpool, Friday, there was more done in Wheat.

The financial accounts by this arrival render it quite certain that the most extravagant calculations on the accumulation of Bullion and low rates of Discount in London, on the reaction from the late crisis, are soon to be realized. The action by the Bank of England is significant of the fact that, since the check to commercial adventure, and railway and steam enterprise, the employment for money falls far behind the new production of Gold, and that now, even more than in 1852, the effect of the California and Australia discoveries are to tell upon the rates of usance, and the productive or real value of Stock Securities. The effect, instead of as *then*, stimulating new and hazardous enterprises in the hope of large returns, will *now* be to the appreciation of *safety* in making investments, and the depreciation measurably of the mere *rate* of income, where entire security, as in the Government Funds in England, and the Federal and State Funds in this country, is attained. Next to these will come the miscellaneous shares and bonds which have paid dividends and preserved their capitals unimpaired through the late trying revulsion.

The foreign trade at this port the past week, shows a total Import entry, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, of $2.488,655 against $5,064,657 the corresponding week last year. Since the 1st of January the diminution of the import movement is $20,010,488, and as this falling off continues to manifest itself every week the importers are withdrawing from Public Warehouse a considerable proportion of the previous entries in Bond. The supply of most descriptions of Goods, however, is found to be more than equal to the demand for the Spring trade as far as it has shown itself. The improvement in business is quite gradual, and its greatly diminished scale compared with last season, is the subject of remark as well among the Domestic commission houses as by the Importing interest. The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, for the week, amount to $1,577,894, against $1,460,308 same week last February. The Export of Specie $641,688, against $279,666 same week last season. The Specie balances in the New-York Sub-Treasury on Saturday afternoon stood $3,360,033, against $3,384,773 at the close of the previous week. As the Banks had the full advantage of the last California remittance through most of the week, and the export movement was a moderate one, the average reserve of Specie on the statement to be made up this afternoon will probably reach nearly or quite $31,000,000, against $30.226,275 on the last average The Money Market through the week continued cheap in terms and easy in supply, and although a fair employment is afforded by the Stock Exchange for loans at call, the diminished value of prime business paper since the crisis and the tendency of private means to accumulate on deposit in Bank, and with the Trust and Savings offices, point to even lower rates of interest than now obtain. Within the past few days, the few 3 ₱ cent. Treasury Bills offering in the Street at a small discount, have been taken up for investment, and the probability is, that, notwithstanding the hostility manifested by certain bankers, and the Savings Institutions which they control, to the Bills at this rate of interest, the Secretary will have large bids for the second issue of $5,000,000 at about, if not quite, as low a rate. We quote money at call, when sought for, 5@7 ₱ cent., according to the grade of collaterals; and when voluntarily left on deposit with the Brokers, 4@6 ₱ cent. Prime paper, 6@7½ ₱ cent; fair names, 8@9 ₱ cent., with an irregular and inadequate offering of satisfactory names. The terms for Foreign Exchange are ¼@½ ₱ cent. lower than the previous week: London, 109¼@109½ ₱ cent.; Paris, 5.16¼@5.13¾. The next mail steamer goes from Boston, the Cunarder of Wednesday, Feb. 24.

From the Custom-house tables of the Foreign Trade and Specie movement at this port, which we published some days ago, it will be found that for the seven months of the current Treasury year, beginning 1st July last, to the 31st January, ult., the importation of foreign merchandise into New-York (exclusive of Specie)

Amounted to	$109 949,000
Add three weeks in Feb. '58	6,731,456
Total since July 1	$116.680,456
To same date last Treasury year	140,701,968
Decreased Importation this year	$24,021,512

The same tables show that for the seven months of the current Treasury year, ending Jan. 31, the clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reexported, but excluding Specie, amounted

to	$39,392,000
Add three weeks in February	3,790,366
Total since July 1 to date	$43,182,366
Against same time last Treasury year	52,057,956
Decreased Export Produce this year	$8,875,590

The same tables show for the seven months of the current Treasury year to Jan. 31, the Export of Specie from New-York to Foreign States amounted to

	$26,707,000
Add three weeks in February	3,618,808
Total since July 1 to date	$30,325,808
Against same time last Treasury year	25,241,694
Increased Export Gold to date	$5,251,114

The receipts of Bullion from California, and of Foreign Gold from abroad, at this port, since 1st July,

Amount to	$29,794,976
Against same time 1857	26,388,483
Increased receipts of Gold	$3,406,493

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

	Feb. 13.	Feb. 20.		Feb. 13.	Feb 20.
N. Y. Central	83¾@	86¾	Cumberland	21 @	18¼
Erie	28 @	34¾	La Crosse	11¼@	11½
Missouris	83¾@	84	Eries of '83	88 @	87¾
Galena	87 @	94	Eries of '71	58¼@	59
Reading	55½@	62	Eries of '75	75 @	75
Rock Island	75½@	79	Californias	79¼@	80¼
Panama	100¾@	103¾	Mich. C. 8 ₱ cts.	94¼@	99
Pacific Mail	58 @	61	La Crosse L. G	33 @	31
Ill. Central	97½@	96	Harlem	13¼@	13¼
Ill. Cen. Bonds	95 @	94¼	M. Southern	22¾@	23¼

The course of the Stock Market throughout the week was, with scarcely any interruption, active and firm, and a large additional advance was established for all the leading Railway Shares, say on Eries 6¼ ₱ cent., New-York Central 3¾@4 ₱ cent., Galena 7 ₱ cent., Rock Island 4 ₱ cent., (at one time as much as 6 ₱ cent., sales being made at 81.) Michigan Southern 4 ₱ cent., and Panama 3 ₱ cent. The shares and bonds of the Illinois Central were partially neglected, and the speculative movement in Cumberland Coal was less spirited. The State and Railway Bond list ruled generally steady. In the second mortgage 10 ₱ cents. of the Milwaukee and Mississippi, the whole issue of which is only $600,000—standing behind a first mortgage of about $10,000 ₱ mile—there was an advance of 6 ₱ cent.; and in the shares after the revival of the annual meeting at Milwaukee was known, an advance of 7 ₱ cent., closing sales at 39. The few parcels of Michigan Central shares offering through the week were taken up at an advance of from 3 to 6 ₱ cent., and an equal rise was established on the Preference shares of the Michigan Southern. The general market left off on Saturday with a firm feeling, and notwithstanding the cold and stormy nature of the weather, speculation was almost at fever heat in the afternoon. Higher prices than in the printed list were paid for several of the active Stocks, after the formal adjournment of the Brokers As the financial news by the *Africa* was not known, the probability is that prices will be further stimulated this week, particularly for State and other dividend-paying Stocks dealt in on the other side.

The Convention of some of the Country Bankers of New-York at Albany, last week, over ruled both the project of redeeming through a City Clearing-house, and of establishing a mutual Bank for Redemption in New-York or Albany. Another alternative to the existing Metropolitan system was proposed, in the shape of a general arrangement with two of the Albany Banks, the Merchants' Bank and Banks of the Interior, and as this found favor with some of the Country Banks represented, it will probably be availed of, to some extent, as affording more profit to the banker on his circulation, though less accommodation to the public than the Metropolitan practice affords. However the arrangement may work, the Convention certainly did well to postpone a Clearing-house regency over their affairs.

In consequence of a local opposition, partly of a personal nature, to the present management of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Company, the Board of Directors anticipated the regular annual meeting of the Company in May, by calling the Ohio stockholders together on the 11th inst. They did this in justice to the credit of the Stock, a large portion of which is held in New-York and abroad, that they might lay before the public the condition of the Company's affairs, and to request an investigation to confirm or invalidate, if need be, their statements. At the meeting the President submitted an informal statement of his Board in writing, which was accepted, and the desired Committee constituted, with instructions to report on the second Tuesday in March. A Director of the Company, writes since the meeting:

"Yesterday I was informed the stock had advanced 10 ₱ cent., and there is no good reason why it should not advance 25 more in the next three months. There is nothing in the future, connected with this Road, that is not bright; that we have made some mistakes, common to railroads in their *'morus multicaulis'* days, we do not deny; but that we shall yet realize to our stockholders their original just expectations, we feel an abiding confidence—a confidence strong enough for us to risk our fortune and good name."

The Custom-House receipts for Duties the past week amounted to about half-a-million of dollars, of which only one-fifth was paid in Treasury Bills—the remainder in Specie. The uncertainty of buying Treasury Bills at a discount equal to the trouble of looking after them, induces a good many of the importers to send the Gold directly to the Custom-House.

We hear from Wisconsin that the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company is now under examination by the Legislature for alleged frauds in connection with the land grants received from the last Congress, as also for other charges of bribery and corruption towards certain members of the Wisconsin Legislature during the sessions of the two past years. Mr. BYRON KILBOURN, the former President of the Company, was arrested on Wednesday last for contempt in refusing to answer certain questions that were put to him by the Legislative Committee.

The Illinois Central Company give notice that the subscription list, both in New-York and London, for the Optional Right Bonds, is now closed, except in respect to a portion of the July Options, the holders of which may yet surrender them, and become subscribers to the balance of the New Loan, carrying with it an extended option for three years.

The following summary of the capital and deposit accounts of the Joint-Stock Banks of London will illustrate the extreme principle upon which these concerns are permitted to bank under the individual liability of shareholders. The accounts current with depositors, it will be noticed, aggregate, in Federal money, about *two hundred and six millions dollars*, against a paid-up capital of only *eighteen and a half millions!*

Banks.	Founded.	Capital.	Deposit.
London & Westm'ter	1834	£1,000,000	£13.889,021
London Joint Stock	1836	600,000	10,737,580
Union Bk. of London	1839	600,000	9,645,913
London and County	1839	500,000	3,533,425
Commercial of London	1839	300,000	821,626
City Bank	1855	300,000	1,388,933
Bank of London	1855	300,000	1,114 843
Unity Bank	1855	150,000	139,774
Total		£3,750,000	£41,271,115

Foreign Trade of Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 20.

The imports of Foreign Goods at the Port of Boston for the week ending Feb. 19 were as follows:

Dry Goods	$222,819	Tea	$120,682
Sugar	92,867	Other Articles	103,104
Total			$539,472
Corresponding week 1857			1,199,752
Decrease			$660,280

Trade and Tonnage of the Canals.

From the Albany Argus.

From the tables furnished by the Auditor of the Canal Department we compile the annexed statement of the Trade and Tonnage of the Canals for the year 1857. The tables, obtained from the same source, of the movements for the years 1855 and 1856, are also published, for the purpose of giving a comparison in both value and quantity with the business of 1857. The statement will be found of much interest.

It will be found that in the Products of the Forest the only articles which show an increase in 1857 over 1856, are shingles and staves.

Under the head of Agriculture there is a deficiency in the receipt of almost every article, and in some the deficiency is large.

The statement shows a decrease in down tonnage in 1857 compared with 1856 of 506,302 tons, and a decrease in value of $23,096,716.

In respect to the upward movement, the decrease in 1857 is 220,246 tons, and in value, $63,115,466.

STATEMENT *showing the total quantity of each article which came to the Hudson River on all the Canals, during the years 1855, 1856 and 1857:*

THE FOREST.

	1855.	1856.	1857.
Fur and Peltry, lbs	47,713	90,000	45,000
PRODUCTS OF WOOD.			
Bds. & Scantling, ft	421,776,759	388,680,400	380,187,900
Shingles M	71,338	67,160	69,474
Timber, cubic feet	3,139,446	3,891,700	2,380,841
Staves lbs	199,787,295	165,556,000	258,099,400
Wood, cords	10,199	9,804	9,658
Ashes pot & p'rl, bbls	12,075	61,647	20,244

AGRICULTURE.

PRODUCTS OF ANIMALS.

Pork, bbls	60,422	81,018	10,787
Beef, bbls	57,133	47,050	10,381
Bacon, lbs	9,519,657	6,868,000	2,120,000
Cheese, lbs	9,507,123	6,152,000	4,344,000
Butter lbs	4,241 085	3,462.000	1,718,000
Hides lbs	451,232	514,000	908,000
Wool, lbs	4,324,945	2,328,400	1,686,000
Lard, tallow and lard oil, lbs	9,458,550	6,726,000	654,000

VEGETABLE FOOD.

Flour, bbls	1,290,149	1,120,509	835,546
Wheat, bushels	5,426,285	11,786,322	5,763,400
Rye, bushels	777,434	1,285,535	118,465
Corn, bushels	9,343,776	9,587,714	5,515,923
Corn meal, bbls	2,343	14,851	39